BOSTON RECORDER

And Beligious Telegraph.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND ASA RAND, PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS. . . . No. 22, CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON, MASS. . . . W. A. PARKER, Printer

NO. 13....VOL. XIV.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1829.

TERMS. For a single copy, \$3 a year-or \$2,50 in advance To Agents or Companies, 6 copies for \$12,50 in advance

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

For the Boston Recorder. THE JEWS.

It will be perceived by the Editor of the Registwill be perceived by the Educor of the Register, that in my observations, no allowances are
made on account of Unitarians having a diversity of sentiment upon the doctrines which have
leen compared to Judaism; or which are subject
fremark in what follows. Not only the writer,
tell with whom he is conversant perceive these out all with whom he is conversant, perceive these loctrines on the face of Unitarianism. The world as at least common sense, and the power of knowwhat are the sentiments of any sect, when set th by a succession of public documents, and ched in sermons. So that no manœuvering can eached in sermons. So that no manœuvering can de the manifest opinions of Unitarians. Neither may remarks make any allowance for those few marians who hold the belief of an atoning Saviour the is not divine. In such a Saviour for remons ready adduced a Jew cannot trust.

It is Said, that there is no authorized organ of the satisfiants of Unitarians. Would it not be satisfiants.

It is said, that there is no authorized organ of the sentiments of Unitarians. Would it not be proper, before they send missionaries to teach others, that some of the Literati, of whom that party boasts of having the greatest share, should compose a complete system of Unitarian belief? Surely they must have something coherent to teach: since endeavoring to convert the Jews to a system of Non-believing truths seems useless; inasmuch as we have already a multitude of Nothingarians.

To proceed. Would the conversion of the Jews to Unitarianism produce in them any moral or other improvement? Ist. Would it restore the spirituality inculcated in the Old Testament, which the Jews have forgotten in following the traditions of

have forgotten in following the traditions of he Rabbinical Fathers? Unitarians do not believe a change of heart, but say that it means a change igion, or that it applies only to very wicked ersons. But Moses addressing the generation hat entered Palestine says to them, Deut. 10: 6; Circumcise your heart." Jeremiah repeats the signetion, 4: 4. Ezekiel commands the Jews to nake them a new heart, 18: 31. In neither of these ses were they required to change their religion:
and in the first case it was addressed to at least ry moral men. It means then some great moral ange. Such a moral change Unitarians deny, hange. Such a moral change Chitarians deny, and even ridicule it. Such mended versions as keyes' Book of Job, though good in many respects, traishes a good illustration of this sentiment, as it receeds on such principles, that in opposition to the Hebrew text it would destroy nearly every acce of the distinguishing, spiritual feelings of the got born soil. I speak this advisedly after having ew born soul. I speak this advisedly, after having ompared it throughout with the original. The filluence of the Unitarian faith in relation to these ngs is such as will not meet the demand for rituality and heart-felt religion inculcated in the

21. Would embracing Unitarianism increase the Jews' reverence of the Bible? Can any instance be produced of the Rabbinical Jews rejecting whole books as altogether uninspired? or of such adulteration and perversion of scripture as the Improved Version? The only thing ever known among the Jews which appears in the least degree like secting aside whole books, is in terming Daniel a secondary prophet, instead of one of the first class; but yet they grant he is inspired. That the Jews never intentionally altered any part or word of scripture, is now confessed by the most learned critics. But Unitarians are continually claiming new readings; and even imagination is freely 21. Would embracing Unitarianism increase the ing new readings; and even imagination is freely employed to invent them, that a pinching text may be nullified. The New Version, and Belsham's ngs, furnish abundant evidence of the truth of

If the Jews exhibited precisely such respect for in the Jews exhibited precisely such respect for the Scriptures, as appears in German Rationalits, in Priestley's and Belsham's writings; in the conversation of some private Unitarians, and in the sermons of some of their preachers in this country, I do not perceive how the Editor of the Register and not perceive how the Editor of the Register would have reason to say, "The only part of the labors (i.e. of the missionaries) from which we have any hope, is the circulation of the Scriptures." With such respect for the Bible, the Scriptures and never convince the Jews that they are wrong, and that Christianity is true; for they could make Bible deny or assert any sentiment they pleased. would be still more manifest, if we take into is would be still more manifest, if we take into sideration the sort of candor used by Unitarians liscussing texts which settle the point of controsy. If this is too harsh, let Unitarians produce uments against Christianity from the Jewish bins, though galled by the ill usage of nominal istian nations persevered in for centuries, which in any wise manifest a greater want of candor on the several interpretations of Socinus, or Priestor Wakefield, on the passage "before Abraham I am:" or such as those referred to in the h Dissertation of Magee on the Atonement, and Wardlaw's 6th Discourse, &c. These authors make it abundantly appear that Unitarians are sat-sfied, when by racking and screwing a text, the obous meaning of which supports orthodox views, they can show a bare possibility that, perhaps, it may mean something else. If the Jews said, "as Messiah is to be triumphant, therefore he cannot be a suffering Messiah," would they any more reat whole classes of texts than Unitarians do when hey reason thus; " Because the Scriptures say that hrist is a man; therefore all the texts which ap-arently declare he is God, or he is omniscient, &c. annot mean so." Unitarians are challenged to ristianity who entertained a similar sort of resect for the Bible, or developed the same traits of ador in discovering its doctrines.

ICES.

The reverence of the Jews for the Bible, when ned from tradition, is infinitely preferable; and fords some true ground of hope that they will be

A Christian Jew, originally affected solely by the timents on this subject. A Son of Jacob.

[Remainder next week.]

For the Boston Recorder LETTER TO GOVERNOR LINCOLN.

Excellency, LEVI LINCOLN, Governor of

wealth of Massachusetts. Respected Sir,-We have read with the attenwhich becomes peaceful and dutiful subjects Proclamation for a day of Fasting, Humiliaand Prayer, on the 9th of the ensuing April, cheefully assure you of our intention to observe day in a serious and devout manner-agreeayour recommendation-But, Sir, will se us for an expression of our surprize and grief count of one omission in the Proclamation h we deem of a serious nature. We mean mission of the name of Christ. Do you not

is "the way the truth and the life;" and that "no man cometh to the Father but by him?" That "we have redemption through his blood, even the forgiveness of sine?" that he is "the mediator be-tween God and man?" That "there is none other tween God and man?" That "there is none other name given under Heaven among men whereby we must be saved?" Will it excite your surprize, as our civil Father, to be told that your children are astonished to see a religious, official document issuing from the hands of a Christian Ruler, without so much as the mention of "that name which is above every name," that name in which the Pilgrims trusted and were delivered. Shall not our grief be assuaged and our hearts confirted by the grief be assuaged and our hearts comforted by the hope that this omission was an oversight, altogether unintentional, and that you will still encourage as your children to worship our Creator, Preserver and Benefactor, through a Mediator? and will not lay upon us an obligation to approach to the throne of infinite Majesty and Purity, and Justice, without an advocate, in our own sinful names, to implore infinite blessings or your soul and the souls of your fellow citizens. Be assured, Sir, of our affectionate remembrance, and grateful acknowledgment, of the many civil blessings which we enjoy, through the wisdom and integrity of your Excellency's administration, and of our cordial desire to appear at the polls on the ensuing election and cast our votes for your Excellency's continuance in office, without

any scruples of conscience.

We remain your Excellency's most dutiful and We remain your affectionate children—
THE Sons of the Pilgrims.

THE SABBATH.

From the Spirit of the Pilgrims.
REVIEW of a Report of the Committee, to whom was referred the several petitions on the subject of Mails

on the Sabbath, presented to the Senate of the United States, January 16, 1829, by the Hon. Mr. Johnson, Chairman of said Committee. [Continued.]
We are aware it has been said, that if the govrnment should cease to transport the mail, private

expresses would be hastened through the land, and that a greater encroachment would be made upon the Sabbath, than is now made; so that even if it is a sin to keep up commercial business on the Sabbath, it is much cheaper, on the whole, to have the government sin for the people, than to have the people sin for themselves. But by the same authority we have been told, and we believe it, that it is not the business of the national government to sustain by positive legislation, either the religion or the morals of the nation. It is wholly a political institution. If other men will sin if the govern-ment do not sin for them, that is not the fault of the government, and does not expose the people to punishment on their account; and before the government undertake to economize in wickedness for the people, we think the constitution ought to be revised, & an article inserted giving this power. Until this is done, all we ask of Congress is not to impede our efforts to maintain the sanctity of the Sabbath; and by the laws of the states, and Sabbath schools, and such other efforts as the honorable gentleman kindly recommends to us, we will endeavor to "persuade," not "eeeree," our countrymen into a unanimous opinion that it is best, for time and for eternity, to remember the Sabbath day, & keep it holy.

We cannot but admire the admirable dexterity

with which the honorable gentleman touches and

demolishes, as with magic wand, all his own formidable objections to granting the petitions, 'It cannot be done! Impossible! Jew and Gentile would justly revolt at the odious impartiality. Should there be only half a thousand Jews, we must violate the Sabbath of twelve millions of Christians, to evince our consistency and impartiality.'—How ceasing to violate the Christian Sabbath should alleviate the conscience of the Jew, whose Sabbath will be violated at any rate, we cannot perceive; but so it must be, until the petitioners are disposed of; and then, having escaped from these rocks and quicksands to a smooth and open sea, lo! all at once, there is not the least difficulty in stopping the mail on the first day of the week, if it be only expedient. If a few dollars can be saved to the nation by stopping the mail, why then it can be done; for 'it is the opinion of the Committee that the for 'it is the opinion of the Committee that the subject should be regarded simply as a question of expediency, irrespective of its religious bearings. Jew and Christian out of the question, we can grant your petitions without the least difficulty, if it is best.' Be it so, then. The petitioners have not asked that Congress will be induced to stop the mail on the Sabbath for every one of the reasons they have urged; nor would the granting of the petitions imply this. Does the decision of a case in favor of counsel on one side imply the legitimacy of all his arguments? If the honorable gentleman had read the petitions extensively, he would have seen, that they rest their argument as much on the inexpediency, as on the immorality, of en-croaching upon the Sabbath, by the transportation of the mails. Indeed, if the transportation of the mail is not a work of necessity, the evidence of its inexpediency is irresistible. The best acquainted with muscular strength, admit that, whatever seeming gain may be the result of unintermitted toil, it is more than balanced by the waning powers, and shortened date of animal activity; and the general law of animal mechanism will, with infal-lible certainty, cut short the date and the results of ity depends on muscular and mental vigor, six days will produce a greater income than seven; with cheering rest, and higher health, and better spirits, and social enjoyment, and religious privileges, and peace of conscience, and hopes of heaven. But were the earnings of the Sabbath clear gain, it is too soon to exult, until the sickness and premature mortality occasioned by incessant toil are estimated—the quarrels and law suits, the intemperance and mprovidence, and idleness, the neglect of moral culture in the family, and the peculation and wasteful prodigality which attend the latter end of national dissoluteness. How certainly will all these sacrilegious earnings be swallowed up, and with them double their amount of honest gains, in vortex of dissipation, which the violation of the Sabbath will not fail to create; for nothing is so improvident and wasteful as vice. Besides, if the nsportation of the mail is not lawful, as a work of necessity, it is criminal, and a great national sin; and whoever contended with his Maker and prospered? Does he not hold at his disposal all the urces of national prosperity, and all the engines national chastisement? At what instant he of national chastisement? speaks, pestilence and war, blast and mildew, may invade us; the wisdom of the wise may perish; infatuation fall on our counsels; and the flames of a furious civil war burst out in the nation. we are independent of God, it is madness to tram-

Throne of this commonwealth, and our beloved Country, we should offer them in manu of Christ? Do you not believe that he

ple on his institutions.

express testimony of the thousands of all classes in society, of all religious denominations, and from all parts of the land, who express their deep sense of the great evil which is done to the sause of religious and expression and the sause of religious controls. the great evil which is done to the sause of religion and morality, by the transportation of the
mail, and the opening of the post offices. Nor are
facts in the case wanting which justify their belief.
There are twenty-six thousand men employed on
the Sabbath, in superintending the transportation
and opening of the mail; many of whom are subjected to the entire loss, and many more to the partial loss, of the privileges of public worship. Those
who travel in the mail stages, and those detained
from worship for their accommodation, constitute
an equal number, who are deprived of the rest and
benign influences of the Sabbath. And probably
three times the same number of children and serthree times the same number of children and servants are in this way denied the instruction and government which their parents and masters are bound to give them on the Sabbath, and aban-doned to their own way, under the powerful influ-ence of a bad example. And is all the triffe! But to this must be added the innumerable multitude of minds, tossed by restless anxieties, and un-blessed by the influence of religious instruction, in consequence of the tide of worldly care and business which the mail of every Sabbath throws upon them. And to conscience we appeal, whether to these entire classes the mail does not counteract and destroy nearly the whole moral influence of the Sabbath day. When political intelligence or letters on business are expected or received, how many thousands absent themselves from the house of God wholly; or with what vacant, vexed, and wander-ing minds, do they attend? Does not the seed fall among thorns, and the cares of this world, and the deceitfulness of riches, and the lust of other things, spring up and choke the word? Can the Sabbath exert its benign influence on those, for time or for eternity, through whose minds and hearts the Sabbath mail pours along, without intermission, the turpid stream of worldly care, and on whom it imposes, in some form, and to a great extent, the tax of secular labor? How can the Sabtent, the tax of secular labor? How can the Sab-bath be kept, when the entire secular business of the nation is pressed every Sabbath upon the atten-tion of those who are concerned in it? Most of these persons, too, are parents and masters, whose these persons, too, are parents and masters, whose children and servants are again unblessed with that moral supervision which God has provided for them, and left to grow up in darkness, or to borrow light from other altars than their own. Is this vide spread diversion of mind and heart, and this neglect of religious and domestic duties, a small evil? Millions are injured by it evil? Millions are injured by it, and gradually, but certainly, the moral power of the Sabbath will be

lestroyed by it. But as yet we have not named the influence of government affords, to an entire national seques-tration of the Sabbath. Until the mails stretched out their long lines of travel through the nation, public sentiment and law, in many parts of the and, kept back the immoralities of impatient world-liness. But this single practice of running the mail, and opening the post offices on the Sabbath, has been like the letting out of waters,—first the drop—next the stream—and then the yawning breach—till all mounds and landmarks have nearly disappeared before the universal inundation. laws of the States relative to the Sabbath have beheard amid the foam and foar of the which we are flood; until the precipice at length to which we are hasting appears, and a panic of fear has flashed through the land, while all instinctively lay hold on the Sabbath as the anchor of their hopes. And yet the Committee tell them, while the cataract coars, and cord after cord of the cable is cut, that no harm is done-that it is good economy, and that Congress, for conscience sake, and the love of lib-

erty and convenience, cannot stop!
In our more particular animadversions on the Report, we regret that truth and equity should require us to say, that the petitioners are misappre-hended, and though we trust unintentionally, yet really and grossly misrepresented. Both the language and the argument of the Report imply, that the petitioners have requested Cougress to legislate by the penalties of law. And the reply is, it would interfere with the rights of the Jew; oblige others. Congress to turn expositors of the ten commandments, and settle by legislation a theological con- from labor for the purpose of needful rest. roversy; would be like the Jewish theocracy, to enforce religious observances; introduce religious eoercion in our civil institutions; innovate upon the religious rights of the citizens; incorporate the observance of a holy day in our land; and we might as well provide edifices and support the ministry;— that there is no way to avoid these evils, but to regard Congress as a civil institution, wholly destitute of religious authority; and that our constitu-

tion regards no other power than that of persuasion for enforcing religious observances.' By all this variety of phraseology and argument, are the petitioners held up to odium before the nation, as having petitioned Congress to compel the people of the United States, by law, to observe the first day of the week. Those who approve of the Report understand it thus, and seek to turn upon the petitioners the odium of such a request. But have the petitioners made any such request? Nev-er. We challenge the honorable gentleman who presented the Report to produce a single petition from the multitude, which asks that Congress will by law compel the people of the United States to observe the first day of the week as the Sabbath, or to observe any day. We admit, and the petition-ers well knew, that Congress have no power to do this, not because it would imply an exposition of the moral law, or the settlement of a religious con-troversy; but the Sabbath, with many other subects of legislation, is reserved to the States, as inlependent republics; while to Congress is confided such matters of general policy, domestic and foreign, as result from the relations of the States to one another and to the government, and from our national character and relations. Congress have no more authority to prohibit and punish theft and adultery, than Sabbath breaking; no more authority to protect the life, reputation and property of the citizens of the United States, except it be on the high seas, than to protect the Sabbath; no more right to build court-houses and jails, and appoint courts and sheriffs for the different counties, than to build temples and support ministers. On all to ound temples and support ministers. On all these subjects, it is the province of the States to legislate; and on all these subjects the States have legislated from their colonial infancy to this day, without dreaming of any of the horrible consequences portrayed in the Report, and without encrosement on the conscience either, of Sabbatasi quences portrayed in the Report, and without en-croachment on the conscience either of Sabbatari-an or Jew, who have been permitted to be fully persuaded in their own minds, and rest on which day of the seven they pleased.

Will it then be demanded, what have the petitioners prayed for? Self-respect and public justice required the Committee to have ascertained this, before with such needless hast and injurious misrepresentation they made their Report. The petitioners ask that Congress will cause its own agents of the periodic dependent of the periodic dependent to the perio of the post office department, over whom it pos-sesses the entire power of legislation, to pay the same respect to the Sabbath, which Congress it-self, by its adjournment, pays to it, and which the national courts, and other heads of departments, and the custom houses of the nation, pay to it; and they request Congress to do this by legislation, be-cause they have by legislation required and sanc-tioned the anomaly of disregard to the Sabbath in

the post office department.

The Committee are mistaken in saying that Congress have never legislated on this subject. From an early date, the mail has run on the Sabbath on some routes; and repeatedly have Congress, when petitioned on the subject, refused to give directions to the Post Master General to the contrary. And in 1825, a law was enacted, requiring every post master in the land to deliver letters and packages on every day of the week, at all seasonable hours. The refusal to direct the Post Master General to discontinue the transportation of mails on the Sab bath, and this law compelling all the post offices of the nation to be open on the Sabbath, is a legislative confirmation of the practice. So the Post Master General justly considers the subject. "The resanction to the policy of the department, which I have considered as controlling any discretion the Post Master General might be inclined to exercise on the subject. He cannot act on the moral principle, unless he extend it to every mail in the nation. This would involve a responsibility which no individual can exercise with impunity, and would be in opposition to the implied sanction of the national legislature."

The petitioners ask that Congress will cease to a violation of the Sabbath; that they will give to the Post Master General a legistative sanction for the discontinuance of the Sabbath mails, as unequivocal as that by which they have foreclosed his discretion, and made it his duty to continue them.

They ask Congress, by its public agents, to respect the Sabbath in the Post Office department, as it is respected in all other departments of the government. And they are gravely told that Congress cannot expound the ten commands, cannot settle theological disputes, cannot invade the conscience of the Jew, cannot introduce religious observances into our institutions, cannot coerce the observance of the Sabbath, cannot preclude the discretion of the people to think for themselves, cannot sanction Sabbath mails and post offices, which is most comprehensively disastrous. We mean the high countenance and sanction, which the example of the with just as much relevancy, and with as little inwith just as much relevancy, and with as little in-sult to the petitioners, cannot sustain a crusade to rescue the holy sepulchre from infidels, or make a pilgrimage to Mecca in honor of Mahomet, or send an embassy to explore the concavity of the North Pole. [To be concluded.]

From the Albany Christian Register. SHORT FAMILY SERMONS.

Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal; knowing that ye also have a Master in heaven.—Col. 4, 1.

If the relation between master and servant be one come a dead letter, and public sentiment, paralyzed by familiarity, and faint-hearted, has not been heard amid the foam and roar of the surrounding amount of reciprocal obligation and responsibility. Hence it is important that each should understand the duties that he owes to the other;—and it shall be my object, in this, and a subsequent discourse, to point them out. I address myself first to masters.

But here I would premise, that by servants I mean
not only slaves or bond-servants, but those that are
hired, or taken for service on any terms, or appren-

tice. What then, are the duties of the master? They are twofold—temporal, and spiritual. 1. Temporal, or those that relate to the body.

This class of duties consists

1. In a due provision of food and raiment, unless a condition of their service be that they are to provide for themselves.

2. In a reasonable allotment of labor-not on the the petitioners have requested Cougress to legislate over the citizens of the nation, to prohibit the violation and enforce the observance of the Sabbath, to do as to cultivate a habit of idleness and thus

3. In allowing them seasonable intermissions

4. In paying them sufficient was them an honest and just remuneration for their ser-And.

5. In a careful attention to the preservation of their health, and to the means of their recovery

II. There is a class of spiritual duties also, which nasters owe to their servants—duties I mean which they owe to them as immortal beings. These

1. In giving them religious instruction. Every master of a family is responsible, in this respect, for all that are under his care, and especially for the children and youth that he has taken under his charge. To them he must act as a parent, and instruct them as he is bound to his own offspring.

Gen. 18-19. 2. In causing them to observe the Sabbath: In it, thou shalt do no work, thou, nor thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant.

3. In taking them to the house of God, and seeing that they pay a respectful attention to the ministry of the word. Gen. 18—19.

4. In assembling them daily with the family for the worship of God. Jer. 10—25.

5. In setting before them a pious example "in all honesty and goodness."

This, reader, is a brief outline of the duties of masters to their domestics, apprentices, &c. And here let me remark, in passing, that where there is no male head of a family, the responsibility devolves upon the mistress of the household. Are you, then, living in the discharge—the careful, the constant, and the conscientious, discharge of these duties: Can your servants, your dependants, your clerks your apprentices, your hired men and maidens, bear witness to your fidelity?

I shall close with suggesting two or three con siderations by way of motives on this subject. And

1. The welfare of your servants. While they
are laboring for your benefit, and you are enjoying
the fruits of their labor, ought you not to consult their welfare? Surely I am but urging these du-

ties, when I say to you in the language of my text, "Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal."

2. Your own interest demands the faithful discharge of these duties. Be assured it will be found eral, a sound maxim, that faithful masters in general, a sound maxim, that laithful masters will make faithful servants, and, on the other hand, unfaithful masters will make unfaithful servants.

He therefore who neglects these duties, neglects his

own interest. Let this subject receive proper at-tention, and we shall hear less complaints of bad

3. Remember the motive which the apostle exhibits in our text: knowing that ye also have a master in heaven. Ye are servants yourselves, and as ye hope to find favor with your master, so let your servants find favor with you.

WILBERFORCE'S "PRACTICAL VIEW."

Never, perhaps, did any volume by a layman, on a religious subject, produce a deeper or more sudden effect. It came upon the whole world of statesmen, and literati and divines, quite by surprise.—The author had been long known as a public man. His benevolent character had endeared him to the country. His perpetual activity in Parliament, and the just weight attached to his characters not tall. the just weight attached to his character and talents, had placed him full in the view of the nation. He had been long known to be devout and conscien-He had been long known to be devout and conscientious in private life; but to what extent his religious principles went, few amongst the public men with whom he daily acted, cared to inform themselves. It was a thing quite unprecedented for a leading Parliamentary speaker to publish any considerable work, much less a work on religion. The moment it appeared, therefore, every one stood astonished. The rank in life, and generosity of the author, naturally led him to place an early copy in the hands of his very extensive circle of acquainauthor, naturally led him to place an early copy in the hands of his very extensive circle of acquaintance and friends. It was thus, at the same moment, read by all the leading persons of the nation. An electric shock could not be felt more vividly and instantaneously. Every one talked of it, every one was attracted by its eloquence, every one admitted the benevolence, and talents, and sincerity of the writer. It was acknowledged, that, whether good or bad on a few peculiar topics, such an important work had not appeared for a century an important work had not appeared for a century.

[Rev. C. Wilson.

ORIGIN OF THE ERITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

In the following article we have stated that the demand for Welsh Bibles, excited by the Rev. T. Charles led to the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The following particulars we copy from a brief history of his life and labors, by the Rev. Edward Morgan, recently publish-

In December of this year, 1802, Mr. C. went as usual every year, to London. On the seventh of that month there was a meeting of the Committee of the Tract Society of which he was a member. of the Tract Society of which he was a member. The subject [the scarcity of Bibles in Wales] was much on his mind; and on a previous morning while awake in bed, as he told me himself, the idea of having a Bible Society established in London similar to the Tract Society occurred to his mind: and he was so pleased with it, that he instantly arose, dressed himself and went out to consult with some friends on the subject. friends on the subject. At the next meeting of the Committee of the Tract Society, Mr. C. opened his plan to them, Mr. Tarn having introduced the subject. A conversation of some length ensued; in the course of which it was suggested by the Rev. J. Hughes, of Battersea, that it would be desirable to extend the plan so as to facilitate a general circulation of the Scriptures. This suggestion was hailed with the approbation of all present. Mr. Hughes was requested to draw up a circular letter, to invite and entreat Christians of every name to join together in a society to send the word of God without note or comment all over the world. comment all over the world. The success the un-

dertaking met with is universally known.

This is the brief account, of what Mr. C. had to do with the origination of the Bible Society. If one individual was more instrumental than any other in this glorious work, he was that individual. Being where the scarcity of Bibles existed, witnessing the distress it produced, he was the original spring of he exertions that were made.

The idea of having a Bible Society formed in London to supply the wants of Wales, was the suggestion of Mr. C. Had his plan been adopted, there would have been a Society for the dispersion of the Scriptures in the Principality. The extension of the plan was the suggestion of Mr. Hughes.

The Rev. T. Charles was a native of South Wales. He took orders in the Establishment, but at an early period of his life connected himself with the Calvinistic Methodists. He was a man of ceaseless industry and expansive benevoence-a warm friend of the London Missionary Society from its origin, and his labors in Wales, where he lived and died, excited that demand for Welsh Bibles, which led to the nation of the British and Foreign Bible Society. following account is given by himself, of exertions which resulted in incalculable good to the inhabitants of North Wales:-N. Y. Obs.

About thirteen years ago, he says, in a letter to a friend dated August 5, 1798, while travelling through different parts of the country, I found very large districts between the mountains of North Wales, sunk into total ignorance of divine things; few if any could read at all, and no Bibles in their houses. I anxiously began to think how it was possible to remedy such an evil. No practicable plan occurred to my mind, but that of employing a teacher or teachers, as my finances would allow, to teach all freely, that would attend, to read their Bi-ble in their native language, and to instruct them in the first principles of Christianity. By the asin the first principles of Christianity. By the assistance of a few generous friends, to whom I communicated my thoughts, the plan was set on foot, and succeeded far beyond my expectations. The calls for teachers became numerous. The change in the principles and morals of the people, when teachers increased at last to twenty. I set up Sab-bath and night schools for those whose occupations and poverty prevented them from attending the day

Whatever we attempted of this nature succeeded wonderfully, till the whole country was filled with schools of some sort or another; and all were taught at once. The blessed effects were correspondent.

A general concern for eternal things was manifestin many large districts. Many hundreds were awakened to a sense of sin and their need of a Sa viour; and are now, I have every reason to believe his faithful followers. The schools are still carried on; and the effects the same in a greater or less de on; and the energy the same in a greater or less de-gree. The number of teachers increase or diminish according to my finances. All the income from the chapel I serve, I devote wholly to their support; being supported myself by the industry of my wife. pay every teacher £12 per annum. They coninue half a year or three quarters in a place; and then they are removed to another.

Three quarters of a year are found fully sufficient

to teach our children to read their Bibles vell in the Welsh langauge. I visit the schools myself and catechise them publicly. I have the unspeakable satisfaction to see the general aspect of the country most amazingly changed. The wilderness blossoms as the rose, and the thirsty land become springs

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

From the Jour. of Commerce MR. KING'S JOURNAL IN GREECE.

[Concluded from our last.]
Saturday, Aug. 9, 1828.—Went with judge W. and Mr. S. to Damala, which is on the main land, and about two hour's ride from over against Poros. It was anciently called Trizeni; and is the place to which, at the time of the invasion of Xerxes, the Athenians sent their wives and children, who were received with the greatest kindness, enjoyed pecu-liar privileges, and the children were educated at the public expense. It was here, I am told, that in the month of April, 1827, the National Assembly met to elect a president, and to draw up the articles of the constitution—Capo d'Istria was elected.

Damala is a small place. There is one monaste-

a little above the village, with only two monks In the village are two priests. I conversed with them both, and both expressed a desire to have the New Testament in modern Greek. There is one school consisting of thirteen scholars, from 9 or 10 to 15 years of age. The teacher receives for his services one piastre (six cents and two thirds) per from each scholar, and the promise of a loaf of bread, which he says they do not regularly

In the afternoon visited Nicephorus Pamboukes, the teacher of the Ellenic school, who called on me the 1st of the month. He says the scholars are obliged to write off Homer and other classics, for of books. He again expressed to me his joy, that I had come to assist the people, and to teach them the true religion of the Gospel, of which, he

While with him, he showed me a letter, which he had written, and which he sent in the evening to Judge W. Mr. S. and myself.

[Here follows a translation of the letter by Mr. King. which is full of expressions of gratitude for the kindness of the friends of Greece in America.]

Sunday, Aug. 10 .- Though suffering from pair in my jaw, (in consequence of having had several teeth extracted at New York,) and felt much debility, I went with Nicephorus Pamboukes, and a Greek physician, to visit the poor and sick strangers, who live over against Poros, on the main land. It is only about four minutes' distance. me four New Testaments, two of which were for two priests, who had desired me to send them the Gospel. Soon after I had passed over, the two priests came and received the New Testaments with much apparent joy, and a third came and begged for another, which I gave to him.

The fourth I opened, and began to read from it,&

make remarks to the people who stood around me.
In a few minutes, forty or fifty persons collected,
and in collecting, made good deal of noise; but on
asking their attention, they almost instantly became silent, and I again opened the New Testament, and spoke from these words, "Blessed are they who hunger and thirst after righteousness."

After having spoken twenty or thirty minutes, went to another place, where I found several persons sitting under a fig tree. In a few minutes sixty or seventy persons assembled under and around the tree, and I begged their attention, and spoke to them from Matthew 11, 28; "Come unto me, all ye, that are weary and heavy laden, and I will give vou rest." &c.

They were all poor and distressed, and many of them ill of fevers. Several priests were present. I spoke to them about half an hour, on the tance of looking to Christ for consolation in the midst of our trials and sufferings; to him, who bore our infirmities, and who suffered for our transgressions; of having patience in tribulations, and not to the Israelites in the desert, when they wanted food and water; of repentance towards God, whose hand is to be recognized in all our chastisements; of having the feer of God, and the love of Christ in our hearts, and of avoiding every thing evil; of not sinning in any manner, in order subsistence; of looking constantly for aid to Him. who is able to grant it; of continuing stedfast in prayer to God, through Christ; of keeping in view the shortness of time, and, of course, our trials; and of looking upwards towards heaven, and considering that as our home, our country, and our resting

If tears would have relieved them, I could have wept freely, as I spoke to this interesting group of sufferers, who had need of strong consolation. All listened with great attention, and when I had finished my address, all seemed by their looks to approve Some of the priests expressed

their warmest approbation.

There are collected here, as in a village, about two hundred families, and I should say, at least a thousand persons who live in little huts or cabins, resembling those described by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, in the Sandwich Islands, who are destitute of almost every comfort of life, and almost every thing needful to preserve their existence. Out of the one thousand, I should judge that there were three or four hundred ill, most of them of fevers. Here I saw the aged and helpless female lying on the ground, pining away with hunger and disease. and sickly infant, sucking fever from the breast of its languishing distressed mother. who could no longer provide for her own wants Here I saw young men and maidens, feeble and sufclothed with only one tattered garment, which had been patched and sewed, till it seemed to be nothing but a collection of shreds! Here I saw parents, ill themselves, casting looks of sorrow upon their children, who sat and lay around them on the ground, meagre and pale. In almost every cabin, I

found one or two ill, and in some, several.

But of all the objects of pity, which I saw, one in particular deserves notice. It was a poor female, of about twenty-five or thirty years of age, lying upon a little coarse blanket spread upon the ground. and a small blanket elevated two feet or two and a half above her, to shield her from the rays of the The blanket on which she lay, seemed to be too short to stretch herself upon, and the only garment she had on, which consisted of patches sown together, was very much tattered. Her husband had been glain by the Turks, and two little children could no longer behold the wretchedness of their mother, for their eves had been closed in death.

In this situation she was laboring under a burning fever, which, together with grief and anguish had caused her mind to wander. This I did not perceive, till I called to her, and said, "Sister, look for consolation to Him, who like you, had not where to lay his head!" At these words, she raised her head, looked at me with a degree of wildness, which indicated the commencement of a delirium, and then stretched out her hands towards me in manner of supplication for help!

What heart would not be affected,—what eye

would not weep at such a scene!!!

Thus I spent the foreneon, going about among the sick and wretched, endeavouring to point them to Him who, though rich, became poor for our sakes, and gave his life that we might live. It was to me a season of great interest. I blessed God that he had permitted me to stand on Missionary ground, and to speak to such poor, suffering creatures, in

the name of Christ.

Being reminded by the intense heat of the sun, which caused a pain in my head, that I ought not to remain any longer, if I wished to be of any use hereafter to these suffering poor, I returned to my lodgings, and gave in few words a description of what I had seen, to Judge W., who proposed that we should send for Mr. Stuyvesant and Dr. B., to consult if something could not be done immediately for the relief of some of the most wretched. We wish, however, if possible, not to commence distri-

bution at present, because the moment we com-mence, the whole poor population will rush upon us. Besides, we wish, as far as may be practicable, to act in concert with the President, and there is. also, other and more extensive misery to be reliev-

ed, which we have not yet seen.

At five in the afternoon, I went again with Dr. B. to see some of the poor. During this second visit, a Priest came to me, from the Bishop of Damaia, saying, that the Bishop had desired him to beg of me five or six New Testaments, to distribute among the Priests in his diocese.

As the Bishop lived near by, I called to see him, and he observed to me, that he wished the New Testaments for the object above-mentioned, as many of the Priests were unlearned, and he wished acquainted with the Gospel, so that they might be able to teach the people. "The Gospel," he remarked, "is the foundation of our

Monday, August 11 .- Went to Egina. Here, from want of time, I must conclude the extracts from my journal. I have made them hastily, and have not reviewed what I have written; and should you find any errors, I beg you will correct them,

or excuse them. My situation at Poros, and at Egina, has been, in many respects unfavourable, either fer writing or thinking. Hot weather, a small room, with others constantly with me, questions, conversation, fre-quent interruptions by calls, occasional debility, pain in my teeth, several sleepless nights from a host of vermin, removing from one place to anothr, sometimes without a table to write on, or a chair to sit in, some little anxiety about the right distribution of the eargo, visiting the poor, visiting schools, forming acquaintances, learning the situation of the country, the disposition of the Priests and of the people, forming plans for future operations,—all these things have left me but little time

which I felt that I could write to my friends. I had been here only a few days, before the Pres dent showed me an article in one of the French papers, stating, that I had come out to Greece for the purpose of establishing schools; for the expense of which, the Ladies of your city had subscribed sufficient money. I told the President, that I wished it were so, but that if they had subscribed sufficient for the establishment of schools in Greece, it was

one after I came away, or without my knowledge.

As the Ladies of New-York have now the repution of having done this, I think it would be very well for them to subscribe enough for the establish nent of one large school at Athens, or at Egina. There is not the least obstacle in the way of my es tablishing the school, if I had the means; and a few hundred dollars, I fancy, would suffice. The monent Athens is free, I intend to go there to reside t is now in the hands of the Turks.

It is now the moment, and perhaps the only favorable moment, that may for a long time be pre-sented, to do something for Greece. The most im-portant thing to be done first, is the establishment of Lancasterian schools, both for males and females. —and two or three schools of a high order. With this, the Bible must be distributed. If something is not done soon, Greece will be lost. The floodgates of iniquity have been opened and kept open the influx of foreigners, and other causes; and the barrier erected against vice by a religion whose superstructure, though resting on a good foundation, is made up of wood, hay and stubble, is not sufficient to resist the mighty torrents

which are now rolling in upon this country.

But that which I have often stated in America, would now say again, that, whatever Greece may be as to her present character, she is ready to receive and employ the two means, and, I may perhans say the only means, which God ever blessed to the civilization and happiness of a nation—the light of the Gospel and the light of science. Such an interesting field for labor was seldom, if ever, opened before the Christian and the philanthropist. s that which Greece now presents

From the Vermont Chroniele SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Mr. Tracy,—1 have just received a letter from the Rev. E. C. Clark, dated Honolulu, Oahu, Oct. 13, 1828.— The Rev. Mr. Ely and wife were then just embarking for America, in quest of health. "In this," says Mr. Clark, "they have the approbation of all the members of the misand we trust they will receive the approbation of th hristian public. It is exceedingly trying to our feelings to art with them; but we certainly cannot urge them to reain; in the certain prospect of speedy death." The Capt f the whale ship Enterprise, a vessel with very good acoustic production for recovering a programment of the whale ship Enterprise, a vessel with very good acoustic production for recovering a programment of ferred Mr. El. of the whale ship Enterprise, a vessel with very good acom-modations for passengers, very generously offered Mr. Ely and his family, and Mr. Bingham's eldest daughter, a free passage to America, so far as he was concerned. This captain with nearly all his officers, and a part of the crew, are considered nious, begins header, but and a part of the crew, idered pious; having been blessed with a revival of on while at ser

eligion while at sea.

The natives at Haawaloa, Mr. Ely's station, had been isted with a season of refreshing from the presence of the ord, and were extremely loth to part with the messengers f his mercy. Kapiolani, the chief woman in the place, acompanied them to Oahu, and earnestly entreated the mis aries there to pity and help them; for said she, " we stonaries there to pity and belp them; for said she, "we have no teacher now; no one to preach to us the precious word of God." Mr. Clark speaks of her as a very superior woman, a mother in Israel; and says "could you have heard her entreaties, and seen the efforts she made to remove all objections to our going, you would have panted to be a missionary." If Mr. Green went to the N. W. Coast, two sionary. If the decided we have to the N. W. Coast, two more missionaries would be immediately needed to supply the wants of the present stations. Many new stations might be occupied with every prospect of success. Pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth more laborers.

The influence of foreigners continued to be a great barrier to the missionary work. What a burning shame, that these men should go forth from Christian countries to offend the servents of leave and to corrunt the heathers in the servents.

servants of Jesus, and to corrupt the heathens, in the ends servants of Jesus, and to corrupt the heathens, in the ends of the earth, with an exhibition of all that is vile in conversation and conduct! The young king is still spoken of as a wayward boy, occasionally attending to instruction, but on the whole getting into a current which threatens to carry him further and further from all that is good. "But," says my correspondent, "we feel no special concern about it, except on his own account. Such is the nature of the government that he can do but very little without the concurrence of the principal chiefs, which he probably will never have, in any measures opposed to the mission." Most of the high chusf are the warm friends of the missionaries. The young princess is decidedly and actively pions.

The two Catholic priests with their companions, who went out to these Islands from France, prove to be mere private adventurers; and are doing but little to propagate their religion. Our brethern do not anticipate much evil from them; "for if they withhold the scriptures from the people, they will rank them at once with unbelievers; and if they give them the scriptures, they will overthrow their own cause."

Mr. Clark continues to preach one servern every Sablash. of the earth, with an exhibition of all that is vile in conver-

Mr. Clark continues to preach one sermon every Sabbath Mr. Clark continues to preach one sermon every Sabbath to such of the foreigners as are willing to attend public worship; & in five months had so far advanced in the study of the native language, as to have composed and preached one sermon to the islanders, in their own tongue.—He had been visited with affliction in the death of an infant son. The general prospects of the mission were still very encouraging. A cloud big with mercy seemed to overspread these islands; and, watered by its kindly distillation, extensive fields were recovering reduct, while here and there a sort more fields. growing verdant; while here and there, a spot more favored then the rest blossoms like the rose, and is rich with trees of righteousness, already clustering with fruit which brings glory to God.

Yours,

S. McKees.

BUENOS AYRES.

Extract from a letter of the Rev. Wm. Torrey, a Missionary of the Board, in South America, dated

Missionary of the Board, in South America, dated Buenos Ayres, Nov. 30th, 1828.

The Report of the General Assembly I read with much interest, and hope their extended missionary arrangement will be the means of great good both in North and South America. The arrangement in regard to furnishing this country with the Scriptures, which is making in Philadelphis, was also exceedingly gratifying, so far as its general principles are concerned. I cannot gather from the data within my reach sufficient information to judge of the wisdom of their more specific arrangements. If I may judge from some remarks in their address, and from the speeches of the Rev. Mr. Allen in London, on the subject, I should doubt whether they are fully aware of the difficulties in the way, and the magnitude of the work. The providing of Bibles and sending them here and distributing them by Agents in the different towns and villages, so that all that wish, may in the different towns and villages, so that all that wish, may

buy, is but a part of the work. In thousands of cases, the people must be taught that there is such a book in the world, and in other thousands the desire to possess it, must be excited, before it can be gratified. The idea that the destitute millions in this country, are hungering for the bread of life, and that the great work to be done, is to put it within their reach, though it may be admitted, for rhetorical purposes in a public speech, cannot safely come into the deliberations of a Society or Committee who are to act on the subject. Such a Society should have constantly present the truth, that though a few cases will occur in traversing the country of readiness and anxiety to purchase, yet these are exceptions to the general rule, and not to be mistaken on account of the prominence they have in the reports of Agents for ouy, is but a part of the work. In the of readiness and anxiety to purchase, yet these are exceptions to the general rule, and not to be mistaken on account of the prominence they have in the reports of Agents for the rule itself. The mass of the people, probably more than nineteen twentieths of them, are dead in ignorance and indifference on the subject, and one of the most important parts of an Agent's duties here would be to awaken interest and attention upon the subject of the Bible. To do this, he must be well acquainted with the language and with the habits and manners of the people, and the peculiar difficulties to be encountered. With this object in view, a tract has been prepared on the subject, and forwarded to the London Society for publication, containing a popular discussion of some of the most common arguments and objections I had met with in my intercourse among the people. I make not these remarks for the purpose of discouragement, there is no ground for that, but to prevent the formation of expectations which cannot be realized, and would end in disappointment. I am anxious also to know whether the Philadelphia Society will publish their own books with the Apocrypha, or purchase from the Am. Society. In the latter case additional obstacles will be in their way as the practical question here is in many cases, whether the people shall have the Bible after the canon of the Roman church, or not have it at all.

There is perhang scarcely a field in the world where

There is perhaps scarcely a field in the world where more depends on the direct blessing of God on the means employed than this; all the influence of custom and respectability and popular feeling, which in many parts of our own country go to sattain the institutions of the gospel, here go in precisely the opposite direction. Hardly any thing short of the sascrifying grace of God, can keep alive the little religious interest there is monog us, and on this grace alone can we depend for any increase of that interest. I have spoken sometimes of our pecuniary wants and we have felt grateful for the aid of this description which we have received, yet we would deeply feel, and wish our Christian friends at home to feel also, that what we should most anxiously desire is their fervent earnest prayers in our behalf that God would bless his word, bless his ordinances and raise up to himself a people here to his praise.—Philad.

BIBLE CLASSES IN ENGLAND.

On account of the frequent inquiries, which have been made in England respecting American Bible Classes, the London Congregational Magazine has published copious extracts from a printed sermon of the Rev. Justin Edwards on this subject, and has also transcribed the "Key" to the Rev. Mr. Wilbur's Reference Bible, which "contains found the Edwards on the Edwards on the Edwards of the Edwards on Ray. Mr. Wilbur's Reference Bible, which "contains (say the Editors) a useful series of questions, and will further elucidate the operation of a system, appears to have been eminently blessed in the advancement of true piety among the rising generation in the United States."

In the same Magazine we observe a department, with the title of The American Monthly Record, in which will appear "a fair report of the number and present state of the

pear "a fair report of the number and present state of the various religious denominations, Theological Seminaries and Christian Societies, which exist throughout the Union, to-Christian Societies, which exist throughout the Union, together with such announcements of the progress of religion amongst them as will be acceptable to every Christian mind."—The Monthly Record, for January, contains, as a preparative to future details, a brief sketch of the Constitutions and present state of the leading religious sects in this country, including a particular account of the number of their ministers, churches and communicants; and concludes with the following extract from Cooper's Notions of the Americans, a work recently published,—

"You may be inclined to ask, if such a competition does not lead to strife and ill-blood? Just the contrary. Each party knows that he is to gain or to lose influence, precisely as he manifests the practice of the doctrine he teaches; and that, I apprehend, so far as Christianity is concerned, is

that, I apprehend, so far as Christianity is concerned, is that, I apprehend, so har as Christianity is content good charity and forbearance. At all events, great apparent good will and cordiality generally exists among the clergy of the charity and forbearance. At all events, great apparent good will and cordiality generally exists among the clergy of the different sects. The people of this country manifest great zeal and interest in behalf religion; I honestly think more than any other nation I know, and I believe it is simply because they are obliged to depend solely on themselves for its comfort and security."

The partiality of our countryman has led him, in the above

The partiality of our countryman has led him, in the anove paragraph, to say rather what a sound a priori reasons might say would be, than what existing facts fully authorize. An excellent hint, however, is furnished in the extract which, if improved, would present a scene of holy emulation from which the charch would come forth "fair as the moon clear as the sun and terrible as an army with banners."

[Philadelphian.]

NEWS FROM THE CHOCTAWS.

The Pandect contains an extract of a letter from the Rev. Cyrus Byington to Mr. Keinper, dated at Aiikhuna, Dec. 28, 1828. Mr. B. mentions particulars of a narrow escape he had had from a mortification, which had commenced i one of his fingers in consequence of a deep cut. He had set out to see the nearest physician, at the distance of 50 miles, but was obliged to stop at the end of 25. He was much better when he wrote, but the sore was still a bad one. Mr. B. states, that when he was sick his brethren held a four days' meeting for the benefit of the Choctaws. David Folsom, the chief, took an active part, and there was a number

"One man who had never heard the cospel before, was much affected, lay awake all Saturday night, and in the morning went to Folsom and told him his feelings, who related them to the missionaries. When the meeting closed, the man wept, went home to his family and talked to his friends, who did all they could to persuade him to "throw away" what he had heard. But he said, "how can I? It

our most interesting families. His father and a brother our most interesting families. His father and a brother were, as I am told, much affected. One of his sisters sat on the anxious seat, and is a very interesting young woman. While the anxious were seated, old Tunupinchufa was requested to tell them how he had found mercy, &c. So he arose, and talked to them in a very simple but affecting manner. He told them when he first heard the gospel "he thought of it, and tried to pray; but his heart got into a knot," &c. At the meeting he was asked some questions; knot," &c. At the meeting he was asked some questions; among others whether his heart was ever cold, and felt unwilling to pray. He replied, "I am a red man. I do not know much. I do not know how white men think. But I pray, I love to pray. I pray in the morning and at noon—I pray, I love to pray. I pray in the morning and at noon—I pray at night; and if I wake up I pray then, and when I am in the field at work and sit down to rest I pray—And I am happy." And from all I know of him, I do think he told the truth. Since my return I have had much conversation with him. He often calls to see me. I now hope to be able to attend a swo days' meeting at Mr. Cuskman's, on the first Sabbatie is January. There are several in that neighborhood who are serious. David Folsom's father and two of his sisters we hope are pions."

EASTON. MD.

EASTON, MD.

A missionary of the General Assembly's Board writes to the president from Easton, under date of Feb. 2d, for a reappointment. He says, "If I could present to your views this moral desolation, the thousands of immortal souls who are here perishing for lack of knowledge, the anxiety and eagerness with which the word of life is received—the sacrifices which have been made during this inclement season to hear what Christ has done for perishing sinners—if you could visit the places where we sometimes have to meet—old school houses with scarcely a sound pane of glass, and see the poor people standing around me until I have been so much overcome by cold that I could no longer address them:—you would not, to use their own language, take from them, and send to others, that bread of life for which they are perishing.

them, and send to others, that bread of the for variety are perishing.

For some time after my arrival in Easton, I preached in the Court-house, but the Levy Court, a short time since refused me the use of it any longer. Those who are anxious to have preaching, have petitioned the Legislature for permission to use the Court-house as a place of worship. In the mean time we have rented the principal ball-room, which is the calle place of sufficient dimensions that could be ob-

BOSTON RECORDER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1829. EDUCATION IN GREECE.

Greece, which is now considered as emancipated from the Tuskish yoke, is exciting much attention as a field of beleficient operations. That people are prepared no doubt, to welcome to some extent the Missionaries of the cross, especially from Americans who have been their friends in deep ribulation; and we have abundant evidence that the way is wide open for introduction of schools, the press, and all that is connected with education and the diffusion of knowledge. If we mistake not, it is a field of which our countrymen will soon take possession. The plans of the Amer-ican Foard in reference to sending them the gospel, will who is gone on a special tour of survey in the Mediterra an. We perceive, however, that the idea of imparting im ately the light of literature and science, is taken up at New Haven, and that a proposal for organizing a Society to supply the means and take the direction has been laid efore the public. We have heard it intimated that the Rev. Mr. Brewer, late Missionary of the Am. Board in the Mediterranean, will probably be employed in that service .-His acquintance with the people and with all that belongs to the subject, must render the appointment peculiarly proper; and we should imagine the whole project, wisely conducted, will become a favorite one in the American churches. The New Haven gentlemen propose that the Society have its origin and its centre at New York. Be it so; New England will be willing and ready to co-operate. "The chief object" of the New Haven plan, is to prepare native teachers of schools. For this purpose it is proposed to establish in Greece a central high school, to be conducted by two or three well-educated men from this country, asso ciated with some learned Greeks, whose assistance it is

Our readers will perceive how warmly Mr. King appeals to his countrymen on this subject; and what strong evidence he has had among that people, in not a few of a thirst for knowledge. Count Capo d'Istrias has ex pressed in strong terms his desire for such assistance: and there is no country to which he looks for it with so much confidence, as to the United States. The testimonie of Dr. Howe, Mr. Brewer, Mr. Hartley and others, have also been frequent and explicit. To these we will add the appeal of the Rev. Mr. Fisk. More than three years ago, after speaking of their ignorance and vice, and the scarcity of the sacred Scriptures that prevailed, made such statements as the following: "The Greeks offer many excellent materials to be wrought upon; powerful intellect, lively imaginaion, zeal, energy, enterprize, enthusiasm, love of learning and liberty, which four hundred years of barbarous slaver have not been able to destroy, an earnest desire for civilizaion, a remembrance of what their fathers were, and the hope of being what England and America now are; and all these traits of character brought into action by the idea that the present is the period of their national regeneration.' The present is the time for a mission to Greece. The nation is roused. The elements of national and individual haracter are all in motion. An impression, a turn of pubic opinion, the commencement of institutions, which at an-

noped may be obtained at a reasonable rate."

ish. There is no time to be lost. It is even now too late. And if, in the language of the Christian Spectator, " we would spread the truth through Syria and Asia Minor, if we would rekindle the fire of spiritual worship at Jerusalem, what missionaries so efficient as missionaries from emancipated, renovated Greece. There are Greek churches and Greek monasteries in all those countries; and as the New-Englander, whithersoever the spirit of enterprise has carried nim, feels his heart turn towards the hill country of the pilgrims, so every votary of the Greek church will look to Greece with proud affection. Ubi libertas, ibi patria. Let us win the affection of Greece then, by timely kindness; let us clothe and instruct her orphans, let us plant there th schools which are so earnestly implored, let us do it note, and we may hope that when our missionaries go there, they will find ready access to the hearts of an intelligent and no

other time would require years, might now be effected as

nce." "Americans should undertake this mission. The

orejudices of Greece are all in their favor, and strongly so in

preserve to every other nation on earth, except the Eng-

ungrateful nation."

* Where liberty dwells, there is my country.

REVIVAL ASSOCIATION.

The New-York Observer, of January 24th, contains a etter from Washington city, proposing that during the orseent season, an association be organized under this name, either at Washington, Philadelphia or New-York, to name, either at Washington, Philadelphin or New-York, to consist of clergymen and laymen experienced in revivals from different parts of the country. The object appears to be to reduce the practical part of revivals to a system. Several exercises are proposed which might engage the attention of such a meeting. Without going into a detail of farther particulars mentioned by the writer, and without making at present any direct objections to his plan, we are constrained to express our doubts, whether it in possible, in the management of revivals, to adopt any rules of procedure, which will be applicable to all places and circumstances. If it is not, system is out of the question. We also very much doubt whether a public discussion of the revival question would at present be productive of good. Such a discussion, if the professed friends of revivals from different parts of the country were included in the association, would parts of the country were included in the association, would be unavoidable. We yet remember, with painful emotions, Lebanon Co

HOME MISSIONS.

The Executive Committee of the American Home Missionary Society have issued a circular respecting a union between that Bociety and the Board of Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. The Executive Committee of the Board of Missions of the General Assembly, have issued a circular, disapproving of the measures taken in this affair, by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S., and dissenting from the proposed terms of union.—The Utica Christian Journal says—
"A proposition has also been made by Mr. Peters to change the W. D. M. Society from its present form of organization into an agency of the H. M. Society in N.York."
The same paper says respecting both these proposals.

The same paper says respecting both these proposals, "The changes they contemplate cannot, in our view, be onsidered desirable, and ought not to be attempted, unless considered desirable, and ought not to be attempted, unless the advantages they propose to secure, we so obvious as to command nearly the unanimous assent and approbation of the friends of the missionary cause. A division among brethren engaged in this work of benevolence is highly to be deprecated. It would be a division of a most painful, not to say alarming, character."

Respecting these proceedings of the Home Missionary So iety we would only remark, that we regret such a torch of dissension should be thrown into the General Assembly, without a prospect of very great advantages to the cause of religion as the result of the proposed amalgamation.

ace the above paragraph was in type, we see by the last Philadelphian that the Executive Committee at New-York have abandoned their project of a union, at least for the present; and that they complain of the Assembly's Committee for publishing the circular, which they had intended only as a communication to gentlemen immediately concern ed, with a view to obtain their opinions on the subject.

UNITARIAN PREACEERS.

A gentleman recently in this city had occasion, several weeks ago, to spend a Sabbath in New York, and at the request of a friend he attended one of the Unitarian churches. The preacher's text was in Proverbs xix, 2, "That the soul be without knowledge, it is not good." He descanted on the advantages of education, showing how knowledge delivered people from superstitious fears, and saved them from the impositions of such characters as "quack doctors, cancer-curers, wart-killers," &c. When the gentleman above referred to come to this city, he was invited by a friend to attend meeting in one of the Unitarian churches here. When the preacher (not the same which he had heard in New York,) arease to commence his sermon, he was surprised to hear him announce the same text which he had heard in New-York; and still more surprised to hear from him the same sermon, "quack-doctors, cancer-curers, wart-killers," and all, verbatim et literatim, so far as he could judge.

Without commenting here on the sublime topics of illustration which it appears are pressed on the attention of Unitarians in our great cities, you will allow me just to in-

you will allow me just to in-

quire, whether these two gentleman, in the mean time exchanged notes, or whether they had copied from the printed sermon; or whether their thoughts, and pellips happened to run in precisely the same channel what other way the lacts above stated (for facts they a

MISTAKE.—I noticed in a late Unitarian Register, that Mr. Sibley from the Theological School in C. had received a unanimous call from the inhabitants of Stow, to become their minister.—This true some very seguine Unitarians have been active to effect the speedy seguine Unitarians have been active to effect the speedy seguine Unitarians have been active to effect the speedy seguine Unitarians have been active to effect the speedy seguine Unitarians have been active to effect the speedy seguine Unitarians have been described individuals, who desired further opportunity active acceptance of the town were favor of giving him a call; although the minority had no opportunity to express their views by a vote, as the Moderal omitted calling for the negative.

Comm.

For the Boston Recorder The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICA TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, deeming it important the publication should be commenced under the patronage of Society, and for the promotion of its particular objects, in the following Prospectus of a weekly Paper, to be entitled. THE JOURNAL OF HUMANITY,

And Herald of the American Temperance Societ Our nation is making the only experiment which has een made on an extensive scale, whether civil freedom been made on an extensive scale, whether civil freedom as equal rights can be permanently enjoyed, under a form of government strictly republican. It is an experiment of in expressible interest to the cause of humanity, and of a join or fearful aspect, according to the light in which it is out templated. When we compare the civil, social, and religious state of our community with that of other nations; we find many things which would lead us to regard the greater heriment we are making in a cheering light. On their the state of the community with the state of the community of the community of the community of the state of the community of the and many things which would lead us to regard the greater periment we are making in a cheering light. On the oth hand, when we cast our eyes over the land, and survey is vices which abound; we cannot but have fearful foreboding as to the result. For all judicious statesmen and historian and all reflecting men are united in the opinion, that expublic can be preserved and become permanent, out the intelligence and virtue of its citizens. This truth recorded on the melancholy monuments of those republic which have risen with a fair and cheering light, but has speedily been eclipsed, or sunk forever in total darkness. The causes of such a catastrophe have always been found the corruption and moral degradation of the people.

The causes of such a catastrophe have always been found in the corruption and moral degradation of the people.

Every enlightened Christian, and every man of soher consideration, who is acquainted with the state of our country, must look for great and fatal evils at some future period, included the constant of the vices which are spreading so widely among our citizens.

Should we specify one particular vice, which seems to us most prevalent, most threatening, and most ruinous to the bodies and souls of men; we should say, IT IN INTEN.

PERANCE.

ERANCE.

The prevalence of this vice is very evident from gene The prevalence of this vice is very evident from observation, and from the enormous quantity of a liquors actually consumed within these United which is computed from the best authorities to be than fifty six millions of gallons a year. Foreign have visited our shores, have been witnesses of this mant vice; and have returned to the old world mant vice; and have returned to the old world, and p
ed, to our disgrace, that we are a nation of drun
Though this statement is indeed exaggerated and inj
yet do not existing facts evince, that there is much gro
a very reproachful imputation against our national cha
This wide-spread intemperance in an evil of

threatening nature, and opens very gloomy pro us. It is, in itself, a deadly enemy to the happiness of ciety. What is said of the tongue, may truly be said of ittous liquous; "It sets on fire the course of nature." ger, revenge, ambition, envy, sensuality, and all the in lar passions of men are inflamed by strong drink. Prifeuds and contests, duelling and murder, are not the evils which it has produced. Its effects have been see our publications; in our courts of justice; in our hall legislation; in our churches; and, (must we say it)—ipulpits too. This vice has pervaded all ranks, spin neither station, age, nor sex. It has shown itself in main of high intellectual culture, of polished manne graceful and winning deportment. Even the female cher has not unfrequently become its victim. And from graceful and winning deportment. Even the female cheter has not unfrequently become its victim. And from higher ranks it has descended through all classes, do lowest scavenger of our streets.

dwellings of perdition.

Who needs to be told that intemperance is ruinous to health and comfort of individuals, and to the peace and perity of families? And that it brings awful peril upon oul, is evident from the declaration of eternal tru drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God."

It is then an inquiry, in which every well wisher take country must feel a feep interest, whether there is a remedy for this desoluting evil.

Shall a remedy be sought in legislative interference? Shall the importation and distillation of spirituous liquor be pro-hibited by law? Or shall duties to such an amount be him upon it, as will reader it impracticable for com to procure it? In theory, this might seem to pro py result; but in practice, it would undoubtedly ess, and might prove very mischievous.

The remedy, and the only effectual remedy in the reason, the moral sense, and the piety of the com Of this the Executive Commit munity. Of this the Executive Committee and the of the AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY have fr

of the AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY have from the beginning been fully persuaded. And all the efforts which they have made, efforts which have been crowned with act unexpected and animating success, have consisted in excess affectionate appeals to the understanding, conscience, as picts of their fellow-cititens.

In pursuance of the same measures for accomplishing the great object of the Society, and in conformity with the wishes of great multitudes in different and distant parts of the country, the Executive Committee have at length cotcluded to publish a weekly Journal, with the title which presented at the head of this Prospectus.

The JOURNAL OF HUMANITY is intended to be a veited of intelligence respecting all the Temperance Societies.

cle of intelligence respecting all the Temperance Societin our country. It will lay before the public the plans, a nethods of operation, adopted by the Parent S-y others. It will contain communications adopt ral utility, on the subject of temperance, and I-vell written books and pamphlets relative to the well written books and pamphlets relative ject. It will also pay particular attention pauperism and of prison discipline. al will make the public acquainted will ablication, and adapted to promote the su

publication, and adapted to promote the success of the case of humanity.

This Paper will not only oppose intemperance in the set of spirituous liquors, and in all its other forms, but will at to suppress all kindred vices. As its title imports, its to suppress all kindred vices. As its title imports, it is est sense; to alleviate the sufferings and wors of man, so to promote his domestic, social, and civil welfare.

It is proper to say explicitly, that neither religious political controversy is any part of the object of this per. Whatever religious principles are introduced, will such as are directly adapted to promote Christian Manand such as will meet the approbation of all who fear 60 and reverence the sacred Scriptures.

This Journal will contain summary accounts of intering events in the moral, religious, and political worlds will notice whatever relates to improvements in useful and especially in the education of children and youth. Finally, it is the intention of the Executive Commit that the JOURNAL OF HUMANITY shall be enriched by most important information which can be derived from eign Journals of various kinds, and in the different language of Europe,—that information especially which relates to cause of benevolence, humanity, letters, and civil sect And with special reference to this department, it is the tention of the Committee to add another Editor, as a set in secures to the Lowend Will succeed the measure.

And with special reference to this department, it is the intention of the Committee to add another Editor, as sen as the prospects of the Journal will justify the measure, is hoped that, in this way, the Journal will ultimately accure a patronage widely extended, and extended among it reading and intelligent classes of the community.

This publication is not in any degree a matter of person interest or gain. The avails of it will be applied faithful and exclusively to promote the benevolent object of it.

Ann. Temperance Society, as set forth in its constitution. It would be a subject of sincer regret with those what concerned in this publication, if it should interfere we the circulation of any of the useful and excellent papers, are ready devoted to the cause of temperance and humanity of the cause of temperance and humanity.

the circulation of any of the useful and excellent papers, already devoted to the cause of temperance and lumanity. But a regard to the judgment and wishes of wise and good men in different portions of our country, and to the paramount insportance of the object of the Society, has prevailed over all personal considerations.

The Committee indulge the hope that the designs and arrangements mentioned above, will meet the approbation of the community, and will be carried into speedy execution. If this country is to be saved from ruin, it is high time for those who love its precious interests, to awake to vigorous united, and persevering exertion. A more particular development of the plan and principles of the Journal will be given in the first Number.

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the American Temperance Society, and with their concurrence,

EDWARD W. HOOKER, Editor, and Associate Andover, March 10, 1829.

CONTITIONS.—The Loweral will be published on

Wednesday of each week, at Andover, Mass., from the of Flagg & Gould, and in a style such as shall commend of Flagg & Gould, and in a style such as man consistent of good taste; price \$2,00 a year, in advance, i. e. paid within two months; \$2,50 if not paid before the end of the year; \$3,00 if not paid till after the close of the year. It is contemplated to issue the first Number on or before the first Wednesday in June. RELIG

Revivals .- We last October, in the toral care of Rev. hopeful converts is cently been added t

Revival in Alba Revivals .- The Victory, N. Y. an

Board of Edu Five persons have ded 50 pledges in a for the ministry. for the ministry. Committee, who ar Board under their Board under their c Eara Stiles Ely, Ale and John Mc. Mulli invite the Rev. Jao ral Agent, and Mr. rangement looks il ministers in earnest ved from Philadelph are in the Western sor in the Western

Western Theolo son, of Bethany on the Seminary, terson has ann tion to \$1250.

Washington Con have lately been for A Conference of Confer 18th ult., by a meet in the County was no meeting will be convenes, delegate the clerks of chure state of the churche for the promotion ochias, on the pri three meetings in a which is to be a pa first County Society. first County So

Baptist Trient body will take place tist Church, in this The sermon in the Sharp, of Boston Temperance.-

ing that in every t able has yet been should be taken u er in hand, seas be just the thing. Mr. Nettleton mond Visitor and been for a consider J. Smith, of Staum

J. Smith, of Staun confirmed, in his sentiments expres Force of Trut.

, N. H. who
Divinity of Christ, truth of that impetitled, More than

tible Arguments our Lord and Sav Progress of Re ing another on the er prepared by Sun ed in the New Yor Our advertis

day, as no labor

The Bengal Che James. He is culo emplary character, acquirements as a discharge of his cl his predecessors. M

Judge Hooker, aged about 69. members of the Ame we notice his death less to his praise) a humble teacher The Episcopal just completed, and Mr. William

the charge to " a with pledges of a fore, and includin published at Ha A church was co Mills, Paris, Me. nominated the "Bi

The Rev. Henry tion of Harvard C the Pastoral care This is a new profes have recently been the directors of the

The Executive C April the 15th

SECUI

Portugul.—On unsettled state, a r was believed that blockade the port join them as they eral crews of the afterwards been se Lord Cochrane, of the sun which vices, on the condi Admiral of Greeo

Admiral of Greed
At a meeting of
to estimate their la
picked in the room
the creditors's dep
The sum of 200
in the beginning of
A law has been
open shops to sell
who are caught an
wooden collars abe
be sent to the terri

It is said that La in October next; a housie will sail in The Bengal Che Chambers, one of

Thanksgiving observed as a day consequence of the Buenos Ayres military usurper highly arbitrary, and cooly writes a go has just been judge whether he do our Charge, M. Dorrego should no The Brazilians

custom house and thorities, and Send Gen. Rondeau, th Buenos Ayres on of his appointment It was reported the late Ex-Gov

parts, and commit in Santa Fe, who Government of Bo of Santa Fe to as

from the same and pens, and

m to settle.

Recorder. THE AMERICAN mportant that a patronage of the lar objects, issue ANITY,

since Society.

which has ever ivil freedom and under a form of the system of the system. ander a form of speriment of in, and of a joyful which it is consocial, and reliber nations; we ard the great ex. On the other n and histori anent, only by those republics, light, but have total darkness, ys been found in people, an of soher con-

ost ruinous to from general United States; ies to be not less

Foreigners, who of this predom-rld, and publish-of drunkards, and injurious; and and injurious; much ground for ational character? nature." An-all the irregu-rink. Private e not the only
e been seen in
in our halls of
say it?)—in our female charac

is ruinous to the e peace and pros-vful peril upon the eternal truth, that of God." rell wisher to his or there is any rference? Shall

nerference; ous liquor be pro-in amount be laid ir common people to promise a hapis to be found

ety of the com-and the Agents y have from the

r accomplishing the conformity with the and distant parts of have at length con-the title which is

emperance Societies sublic the plans, and Parent Society, and ons adapted to gen-e, and Reviews of to the same sub-on to the subject of In short, this Journ-In short, this Journ-all facts, suitable for

emperance in the use forms, but will aim title imports, its ob-umanity, in the larg-id woes of man, and ther religious n he object of this Fa-re introduced, will be Christian Merals

political world; and ments in useful arti-tren and youth Executive Committee all be enriched by the be derived from forthe different language y which relates to the and civil society rtment, it is the inify the measure. It will ultimately se-extended among the

ent object of the in its con egret with those who nes of wise and go ntry, and to the para Society, has prevaile

t the designs and at o, it is high time

sittee of the American

concurrence, iter, and Associate General Agest.

rill be published on Mass., from the office ne shall commend it in advance, i. e. if id before the end of the close of the year.

Number on or before

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Revivals .- We understand that a revival commen Revivaes.—We understand that a revival commenced last October, in the First Society in Preston, under the Pastoral care of Rev. Augustus B. Collins. The number of hopeful converts is from fifty to sixty. Thirty-two have recently been added to the church. The revival appears to be still advancing.—Conn. Obs.

Revival in Albany, N. Y.—A letter from Albany, re-sntly received in this city, states that a very interesting re-ival is in progress in the Rev. Mr. Kirk's congregation in hat city. About forty are supposed to be in the enjoyment of Christian hope.

that city. About forty are supposed to be in the enjoyment of Christian hope.

Revivals.—The Baptist Register mentions revivals in Victory, N. Y. and in Lisle, Broome county.

Board of Education, of the Presbyterian Church. Board of Education, of the Presbyterian Church-Five persons have engaged \$100 each for 10 years, provided 50 pledges in all be obtained, for educating pious youth for the ministry. The Board have appointed an Executive Committee, who are to manage the future operations of the Board under their direction. This committee consists of Erra Stiles Ely, Alex. Henry, Wm. M. Engles, John Stille and John Mc. Mullia. The Board have also resolved to invite the Rev. Jacob J. Janeway D. D. to become General Agent, and Mr. Nicholas Murray, Assistant. This arrangement looks like taking up the business of educating ministers in earnest. Dr. Janeway has very recently removed from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and become a professor in the Western Theological Seminary.

Western Theological Seminary .- Mr. Thomas Patter

Western Theological Seminary.—Mr. Thomas Patterson, of Bethany Congregation, has endowed a scholarship in the Seminary, by a donation of \$2000. Mr. Joseph Patterson has announced his intention to increase his subscription to \$1250.

Washington County, Mc.—Two important institutions have lately been formed in this remote eastern part of Maine. A Conference of Churches was formed at Eastport on the 18th ult., by a meeting in which every Congregational Church in the County was represented, except that in Cooper. As no meeting will be held till the General Conference of Maine convenes, delegates to that meeting were appointed, to whom the clerks of churches are requested to send accounts of the state of the churches.—On the 5th inst. a County Society for the promotion of Temperance was formed at East Machias, on the principle of entire abstinence; it is to have three meetings in a year, during court weeks, at one of chas, on the three meetings in a year, during court weeks, at one of which is to be a public address. This is believed to be the first County Society in the State for that object.—Mir.abr.

Baptist Triennial Convention.—The meeting of this bedy will take place in the meeting house of the Fifth Baptist Church, in this city, on Wednesday, the 29th of April.—The sermon in the evening to be preached by DANIEL SHARP, of Boston.—Philadelphia Star.

The serings.

Temperance.—A correspondent asks, "Why would it not be a good thing to insert an article in the Chronicle urging that in every town in this state, where nothing considerable has yet been done in favor of Temperance, the matter should be taken up and acted on, next Fast Day. If the Executive officers of our State Society would take the matter in hand, seasonably, voisely, and efficiently, it would be just the thing. Much I am confident might be done."

Vt. Chron.

Much I am confident might be done."

Mr. Nettleton's Letter on Intemperance.—The Richmond Visitor and Telegraph says, Mr. Nettleton, who has been for a considerable time in Virginia, remarked to Rev. J. Smith, of Staunton, "that every subsequent year has confirmed, in his view, the truth and importance of the sentiments expressed in this letter."

Force of Truth.—A respectable man in the town of —, N. H. who entertained doubts respecting the supreme Divinity of Christ, has, of late, become convinced of the truth of that important doctrine, by reading the tract entitled, More than one hundred Scriptural and Incontrovertible Arguments for believing in the supreme Divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

N. H. Obs.

Progress of Reform.—We have the pleasure of recording another on the list of daily morning papers that are never prepared by Sunday labor. The following notice appeared in the New York Morning Herald of Saturday last:—"Our advertising friends are requested to hand in those advertisments intended for Monday's paper early on Saturday, as no labor is done in our office on Sunday."

[New York Observer.

[New York Observer.]

The Bengal Chronicle mentions the death of Bishop James. He is eulogized as a gentleman of amiable and exampleary character, of polished manners, of deep and varied acquirements as a scholar, and of unwearied assiduity in the discharge of his clerical functions. He has soon followed his predecessors, Middleton and Heber, to the grave.

Judge Hooker, of Springfield, Mass. died on the 7th inst. ged about 69. He was among the oldest and most active sembers of the American Board for Foreign Missions; but we notice his death more particularly, to say (what is not less to his praise) that he continued, to the close of his life, a humble teacher of a class in the Sabbath School.

The Episcopal Watchman, the second volume of white inst completed, has been as the second volume of white inst completed. The Episcopal Watchman, the second volume of which is just completed, has been conducted by Professors loane and Mr. William Croswell. They now retire, and resign the charge to "a Presbyter of tried piety, talents and zeal, with pledges of assistance from the same sources as heretofore, and including some additional and valuable names in its circle of contributors." It is a weekly religious paper, published at Hartford in quarto form.

A church was constituted in the vicinity of Washburn's Mills, Paris, Me. on Wednesday, the 11th inst. to be de-nominated the "Baptist Church in Paris and Woodstock."

The Rev. Henry Ware, jr. is appointed by the Corpora-tion of Harvard College Professor of Pulpit Eloquence and the Pastoral care in the Theological School at Cambridge. This is a new professorship, for the maintenance of which funds have recently been raised by subscription, under the care of the directors of the Theological School.—Dai. Adv.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, will hold their Quarterly meeting on Wednesday, April the 15th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the "Huntington Committee Room." R. S. Storrs, See'y.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

Portugal.—On the 1st of Feb. Lisbon was in a very ussettled state, a revolution being every day expected. It was believed that Don Pedro would send a squadron to blockade the port of Lisbon, and the Portuguese fleet would blockade the port of Lisbon, and the Fortuguese neet wound join them as they had received no pay for six months. Several crews of those lying in the Tagus, had mutinied, and afterwards been sent to prison. Press gangs and armed police were cuntinually parading the streets.

Lord Cochrane, on his resignation, relinquished £20,000 of the sum which the Greeks had engaged to pay for his services, on the condition that he might retain the title of Grand Admiral of Greece.

vices, on the condition Admiral of Greece.

At a meeting of the creditors of Stephenson, the Banker, to estimate their losses, several gentlemen had their pockets picked in the room, and a thief took Mr. Montague's list of the creditors's depositions, which was lying on the table.

The sum of 200,000 francs has been subscribed in Paris, in the beginning of January, for an Asylum for beggars.

A law has been made in Canton, condemning those who open shops to sell opium, to death by strangling. Those who are caught smoking, to be exposed two months with wooden collars about their necks, after which they are to be sent to the territories and given to the soldiers as slaves. It is said that Lord Cumbermere is to return from India in October next; and Lieutenant General the Earl of Dal-housie will sail in July, to take the chief command.

The Bengal Chronicle announces the death of Sir Charles chambers, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Born-

Thanksgiving at Gibraltar .- The 16th of January was beerved as a day of public Thanksgiving, at that place, in management of the restoration of health.

Buenos Ayres.—Col. Dorrego has been executed by the military usurper Lavalle, whose conduct is represented as highly arbitrary. Lavalle, after this execution, sets down and cooly writes to his Excellency Diaz Velez, that Dorrego has just been shot by his order, and that history will judge whether he deserved to die! A pledge had been given to our Charge, Mr. Forbes, and the British Charge, that Dorrego should not be shot.

The Brazilians have in part evacuated Montevidee; the custom house and post office are given up to the new authorities, and Seaor Mello appointed Provisional Governor, Gen. Rondeau, the Governor of the Banda Oriental, left Buenos Ayres on the 15th December, to assume the duties of his approximent.

of his appointment.

It was reported at Rio Janeiro that the routed forces of the late Ex-Governor Dorrego, had collected in various parts, and committed some outrages; and that the convention in Santa Fe, when they heard of the change effected in the Government of Buenos Ayres, had authorized the Governor of Santa Fe to assist in re-establishing order if nacessary.

Proposals have been issued for publishing a weekly newspaper in the town of Nacogdoches, state of Coshula and Texas, to be called the Mexican Advocate. It is to be printed in English and Spanish, and "is there is a regular mail between the city of Mexico and Nacogdoches, it will be able to farnish intelligence from the interior of the Mexican states, sooner than it can be received by way of Vera Cruz and New Orleans."

and New Orleans."

Mr. Owen, of New-Lanark, and New Harmony &c., has arrived at Jamaica, on his way to Mexico, to treat with that government respecting the transfer of his "community" establishments to the Texas.

establishments to the Texas.

The Governor General of Cuba has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of \$5000 for the capture of the piratical schooner, which captured the Attentive, of this port, all or two thirds of her crew; \$2000 for the schooner alone, and \$250 for each and every one of her crew.—The Americans fitted out a vessel to pursue the pirates; but the government would not permit it to sail without security for the good behavior of the crew. This was probably a prudent measure; as the crew consisted of transient men who might themselves become pirates.

memselves become pirates.

More Trouble in Canada.—Says a York, U. C. date

themselves become pirates.

More Trouble in Canada.—Says a York, U. C. date of Jan. 26th—"Animated discussion took place on Thursday last, upon an address to His Excellency to remit the sentence passed upon the editor of the Canadian Freeman, imprisoned for an alleged libel. The address was carried by a majority of 34. His Excellency, having informed the House that he would not comply with its request, a resolution was proposed and unanimously carried, to suspend all proceedings until the answer was taken into consideration.

Canada.—The Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada, after a long session, on the 14th inst. was prorogued to the 22d April. Seventy-two acts were passed, and a number referred for His Majesty's pleasure. The Militia and Agents' Bills were lost. The bill for a Marine Hospital at Quebec, for which 11,0001. had been voted, was also lost.

The Morning Herald, of Upper Canada, contains the particulars of a serious accident to a party, consisting of Mrs. Starkweather and niece, of Niagara, Lieut. Morris of the U. S. srmy, and two boatmen, who were forced into the lake by the ice, in attempting to cross from Fort Niagara to the Canada side. An alarm was given, all the lives saved, by a person who conveyed a rope to the sufferers, by leaping from cake to cake, as the boats could not be used.—They were in the water three hours, and several persons suffered from the intense cold.

From Washington.—The Vice President having retired from the Chair a tew days since. Gen. Samuel Smith, of Maryland, has been elected President of the Senate protem. A great number of appointments in the army have been made, as well as in the civil department.

An account is received from Washington that the Senate has confirmed the treaty between the United States and the Emperor of Brazil.—Phila. N. Gaz.

The Senate of the United States adjourned on the 18th inst. No additional nominations were received from the

The Senate of the United States adjourned on the 18th inst. No additional nominations were received from the President. Yesterday the Message of the late President transmitting the instructions to the Pauama Mission was restored from the executive journal to the legislative—but a motion to print the papers was lost.

Navy Agents, under the new administration: Miles King, of Norfolk, John P. Henry, of Savannah, John T. Robertson, Matthew Harvey, for Portsmouth, George Harrison, for Philadelphia, James Riddle, for New Castle, Isaac Phillips, of Baltimore.

Lames Samuson is a propinted to be Superintendent of the

Isaac Phillips, of Baltimore.

James Sampson is appointed to be Superintendent of the Cumberland Road, in Ohio.

President Jackson has issued a Proclamation, announcing the ratification of the commercial treaty concluded last year between the U. States and Prussia.

The Philadelphia National Gazette of Monday says, 'an account is received from Washington that the Senate has confirmed the treaty between the United States and the Emperor of Brazil.'

Gov. Van Busan, of Nam Variations.

confirmed the treaty between the United States and the Emperor of Brazil.'

Gov. Van Buren, of New York, has resigned that office, and gone to Washington as Secretary of State. Lt. Gov. Troop succeeds him in the gubernatorial chair, for one year and ten months out of two years.

Post Office Department.—On Mr. McLean's retiring from the General Post Office, the clerks in a body presented him an affectionate farewell address. In his reply he says: "Within less than six years, there has been an addition of more than one-third to the mail establishment of the country—half a million, annually, has been added to the revenue of the Department. It is still rapidly advancing, and only requires the same unremitting either six years to come that has been used for six years past, to give it a still greater elevation. Knowing your ability and faithfulness, I hope to see your labours attended with as much success in the future as in the time past."

Lottery Act.—The new law in this Commonwealth against lotteries, provides that no person shall exhibit any

Lottery Act.—The new law in this Commonwealth against lotteries, provides that no person shall exhibit any sign, symbol, or other emblematical representation of a lottery, or indicates in any way where lottery tickets may be purchased or received, on penalty of not less than thirty, nor more than one hundred dollars. Any citizen of the commonwealth is authorized to prosecute any transgressor and to receive half the fine. In case of non-payment on conviction, the offender is to be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

Paupers.—The Pauper act passed at the recent session of our Legislature, provides that a letter sent by mail, post paid, from the overseers of the poor in one town to the overseers in another town, giving notice respecting paupers, shall be considered legal notice from and after the time it is also gives to overseers of the poor, the same authority which

snan to considered legal notice from and after the time it is received in the office of the town to which it is directed. It also gives to overseers of the poor, the same authority which overseers of workhouses have over the immates of such institutions. The last section authorizes two or more towns to unite and erect a house or houses for the reception of their poor at their joint expense.

Education.—The additional act passed at the late session of the General Court to provide for the instruction of youth, makes it optional with any town which contains more than five hundred families to be provided with the Master required by the act to which it is in addition for the benefit of all the inhabitants thereof, or to raise and appropriate such sum of money as shall be requisite for the support of all the Teachers required by said act, to be divided among the several School Districts in said town.

Hon. Thomas Longley, of Franklin county, and Hon. Lewis Strong, of Hampshire, decline being candidates for re-election to the Senate.

Blackstone Canal.—It is gratifying to learn that the

Blackstone Canal.—It is gratifying to learn that the late rains and thaws have done no injury to this work. A gentleman who has come down nearly the whole route, informs us that he did not hear of a single injury to the Canal that might not be repaired with a few loads of dirt. The durability of the locks, is undoubted, and the solidity of the embankments exceeds expectation. In fact this first severe test the Canal has been subjected to since its construction, has tended greatly to increase the confidence in its perma-Microco

Georgia and Tennessee Canal.-The Engineers em-Georgia and Tennessee Canal.—The Engineers employed in surveying a route for a Canal from the navigable waters of Tennessee to those of Georgia, have expressed their belief that the measure is not only practicable, but decidedly favorable.—The only land portage necessary in the whole line is about ten miles, as we are informed, for which a railway may be easily provided.

[Milledgeville Statesman.

Rail Raids.—A second edition of Jackson's Lecture on Rail Roads was published a few days since, by Mr. Henry Bowen, and we understand that the whole edition of 4,000 copies is nearly exhausted. This edition is in a small, neat form, and afforded at a very moderate price.

form, and afforded at a very moderate price.

Rail Road Association.—On the evening of the 19th inst., at a large and highly respectable meeting of gentlemen in the Supreme Court Room in this city, an association was formed to be called the [Massachusetts Rail Road Association. A constitution was adopted and officers chosen. The Hon. H. G. Otts is President; David Seurs and Joseph Jenkins, Vice Presidents; N. Hale, Cor. Sec.; R. T. Paine, Rec. Sec.; A. J. Allen, Treas.

A gentleman from Berksbire County is erecting a section of a Railway in Fancuil Hall, and placing a car thereon, with anti-friction wheels. The whole will be completed in a few days, when an exhibition will take place, and probably illustrative lectures will be delivered.—Pallad.

Support of the Poor.—The whole expense of supporting the Poor of this town the last year amounted to \$\$11,-\$39. There are five persons supported at the Poor House.—There is no person supported by the town, who became a town charge in consequence of intemperance in the use of ardent spirits. The united ages of four of the inmates of the house amount to 346 years—viz: one at 93 years, one at 92, one at 89 and one at 72.—Northampton Gaz.

New College.-The Virginia Conference of the Metho dist Church has appointed Trusters on their part, to aid others in the establishment of a College within their bounds. The location will be fixed by a meeting, to be held on the 29th of May next.

29th of May next.

Cherokees.—The New-Echota Academy, established in the town of that name, is not the National Academy which the government of that nation have long contemplated. The editor of the Phoenix says, such an institution is very much needed; but the nation have no means of supporting it, except the interest of the avails of a reservation expressly devoted to the support of education among the Cherokees. He says the reservation will probably be sold next fall, and he believes that such an appropriation would meet the wish of the nation.

The Comptroller of New York last week made a report to the Assembly, of the appropriations heretofore made by the state for the benefit of Columbia, Union and Hamilton Colleges, Columbia college has received \$86,255; Union college, \$889,266; Hamilton, \$106,800. Besides lands, value not known.

Harrisburg, Pa. Lancasterian School.—In the year ending January 4, 1829, the whole number of children taught in the said school, was three hundred and thirty. A part or all of the expense of 154, was received or expected.

Dr. Cutter has an establishment for insane persons and invalida generally, located at Pepperell, 40 miles from Boston.

The Middlesex Temperance Society met at Saybrook on the 19th inst.; 132 new male members were reported for the last month, making 744 male members of the Association. Also 231 female signers, making 592 in the whole Thus 1336 individuals within the limits, have come into a nutual agreement to dispense entirely with ardent spirits.

Conn. Obs.

At the Annual Meeting of the Civil Authority of the tow At the Annual Meeting of the Covin Authority of the town of Bethlem, held some time since, it was unanimously resolved by them to use no Ardent Spirits upon the occasion.

New Society proposed.—The Editor of the Connecticut Observer, in concurrence with correspondents and friends, suggests the formation of a State Society for the suppression of Intemperance, during the approaching session of the Legislature.

of Intemperance, during the approaching session of the Legislature.

In a township near Hudson, Ohio, a large number of the respectable ladies have subscribed resolutions, as the ground of a Female Association for the promotion of Temperance. They obligate themselves, to abstain from the use of ardent spirits, except when they have reason to believe they would be ordered by a judicious and temperate physician; to endeavor, by all the prudent means in their power, to persuade all over whom they have influence to abstain likewise; and to use their influence to prevent the connexion of their daughters, sisters and friends with those who habitually make use of ardent spirits.

Reform.—A member of Broome-street Church, who was present at the meeting on Subbath evening to hear Mr. Hewit's discourse on Temperance, as he was confing out overheard a respectable looking female, at entire stranger, saying, "Well, I keep a shop, and I sell liquor; but inever will sell another drop, if I have to beg my bread."

By the late law of Massachusetts respecting taxation, all

By the late law of Massachusetts respecting taxation, all wild or unimproved lands are to be assessed at 6 per cent on the value, instead of 2 per cent. About one sixth part of the whole sum to be raised is to be assessed on male polis over 16 years; but the poli taxes on any individual, exclusive of highway taxes, may not exceed \$81,50 in a year. Ministers of the gospel are not to be taxed by the parishess or societies of which they are settled ministers; they are still exempt from parish taxes in the places where they are settled, but are to pay town and county taxes the same as other citizens.

A meeting was held at the Town Market Carlot.

other citizens.

A meeting was held at the Town Hall in Charlestown on Friday evening last to consider the expediency of taking measures for uniting that part of Charlestown within the Neck to Boston. A Committee of nine gentlemen was appointed to take the subject into consideration and report, and the meeting adjourned to April 4.

Cincinnati.—The Cincinnati Chronicle states, that five hundred houses were erected in that city in 1828.

A Lighthouse is to be erected on Block Island, at the eastern entrance into Long Island Sound, and a bell is to be placed on Point Judith, to be rung when a fog prevails there.

Female Poor.—There is a Society in Philadelphia,

placed on Point Judith, to be rung when a fog prevails there.

Female Poor.—There is a Society in Philadelphia, which purchases muslin and employs poor women in making shirts. During last year, the 5th of its operations, the number of applicants was 990, and the number of shirts made was 18,831. The employment is given in seasons of the greatest pressure, when a better kind could not be had from other sources. The directors bear testimony to the faithful and correct behavior of the persons so employed. They also say, "The Asylum for lost children continues to be useful, in affording protection to infant wanderers, and the means of speedily restoring them to their parents, or friends."

House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders, at House of Reformation for Jucenile Offenders, at South-Boston.—A committee of both branches of the City Legislature has been appointed to procure an improved law respecting this valuable establishment, so as to bring into one view its objects, discipline, and powers; and so as to render its regulations less intricate and more efficient. The report of a committee of the Common Council, which proposed this measure, bears strong testimony to the "zeal, devotedness, discretion and ability" of Mr. Wells, the Superintendant; and to "the zeal, fidelity, and industry with which the Board of Directors have discharged, what they believed to be their duties under the existing act, in relation to that house."

which the Board of Directors have discharged, what they believed to be their duties under the existing act, in relation to that house."

Greek Extile.—There is at present in this city a Greek youth by the name of Joseph Stephanini, a native of Arta in Romelia. His father fell in one of the battles with the Turks—his Mother and sisters are in captivity and reduced to the condition of slaves, and he himself an exile upon our own shores and in our own city without money and without friends, cannot fail to excite the sympathies of those who have felt for suffering Greece. Anxious to obtain the means of redeening his widowed Mother and Sisters, and unwilling to receive any thing for that purpose as a direct donation, he has, with the advice of some who feel interested in his case, consented that a narrative of his own personal sufferings and of what he himself has been a spectator should be published in order to enable him, from the profits of the work, to extend rehief to his suffering relatives.—Charleston Obs.

Red-Jacket, the fallen Indian Chief from the western part of New York, is in this city, and has publicly delivered the story of his life.

The Portland Argus states that Mr. Bisbee, minister of

part of New York, is in this city, and has publicly delivered the story of his life.

The Portland Argus states that Mr. Bisbee, minister of the first Universalist Society in Portland, recently deceased, preached 1508 sermons, attended 111 funerals, and solemnized 62 marriages, between the 24th Sept. 1818 and the 28th Feb. 1829.—On this, the Newburyport Herald calls Mr. B. "an industrious clergyman." The average, however, is short of two sermons and a half in a week; short of 11 funerals a year, or one in two months.

Despatch.—The Chemical works of the Messys. Henshaw's which were destroyed by fire at South Boston on Monday evening of the 16th inst., were rebuilt and in full operation, before the close of the same week.

A Floating Castle.—The steam boat Uncle Sam, has

A Floating Castle.—The steam boat Uncle Sam, has been fitted out at Pittsburgh, having 9 boilers and accommodations for 300 passengers. It is destined to ply below the falls.

Valuable Cargo.—The ship Lafayette, Capt. Hardie, cleared out of our port yesterday for the Pacific Ocean.—Her cargo consisting principally of Domestic Goods, is valued, we understand, at the large sum of one hundred and ixty thousand dollars .- Balt. paper

fiold.—The Fayeteville, N. C. Observer, of the 12th inst. says—"The gold region in this state is enlarged by new discoveries almost every day. We learn that the precious article has lately been found in several places near Carthage, Moore county, about 40 miles from this town."

cions article has lately been found in several places near Carthage, Moore county, about 40 miles from this town."

Fire.—In Concord, on Monday, the 16th, a new and elegant house, mostly finished, was destroyed by fire. It belonged to Major Samuel Burr, and caught fire from the shavings while the workmen were at dinner.

Fire.—On Friday night last, the Jewelry store of Mr. Daniel Lombard, Jr. in Court Street, was on fire; and a large quantity of ware was destroyed before the fire could be subdued. Mr. L. was insured to the amount of \$10,000, which will probably cover his loss.

The Taunton Reporter says that the dwelling house of Mr. Dean Burt, of Berkley, was consumed by fire on the night of the 15th inst. Loss estimated at \$4000—supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

On the night of the 7th inst. the dwelling house of Mr. J. Patchin, of Tioga county, was consumed by fire, and his wife and three of his children perished in the flannes! Mrs. Patchin, after carrying on two of the little ones and leaving them in the arms of her husband, rushed back to save the other three who slept above stairs. The flannes cut off her retreat; piercing cries were heard, and she perished, the victim of maternal affection. The father was found without clothing in the snow, with the babes in his arms, and deriving of reason by the sudden and horrible catastroothe. clothing in the snow, with the babes in his arms, and de prived of reason by the sudden and horrible catastrophe.

N. Y. paper.
A steam boat has been burnt between Augusta and Savan
nah, loaded with cotton, of which only 10 bales were saved The steam boat Potomac burst its boiler on the 15th inst. on the passage from Richmond to Norfolk. Four men were so injured that they all died soon after.

so injured that they all died soon after.

The explosion of Rodgers' Powder Mill, near Newburgh, is confined. 'The explosion (says the N. Y. American,) was tremendous, shaking the village to its foundation. Four men are missing, supposed to have been killed; the mutilated remains of two men have been found scattered through the woods near the mill."

A man was killed at Somerset, Niagara co. N. Y. on the 4th inst. by the bursting of an overcharged gun, loaded in hon-or of the new President, probably by fellows overcharged with whiskey. Too great a sacrince on such an occasion. or of the new President, probably by tellows overcharged with whiskey. Too great a sacrifice on such an occasion. The Franklin Republican, of the 9th inst. informs us, that the Mail Stage betwixt Bellefont and Franklin, was run off the side of the road, about a mile east of Curwinsville. There were four passengers in the stage at the time. A man by the name of John Clark was killed, and Rev. Mr. May, and another passenger whose mame is not mentioned, were scriously injured.

Remarkable Preservation.—On the 13th inst. Col. J. Rockwood, of Bellingham, Ms. returning home from Providence, found the water overflowing the road at Whipple's bridge in Cumberland; but attempted to cross with his horse and wagon. In the deepest water, the body of the wagon was lifted from the axle-tree and he was carried down with the current. By great effort he succeeded in grasping a tree, so large that he could only partially interweave his fingers. Men were in sight, and a multitude soon gathered; but no relief could be afforded till they had procured a boat from the distance of some miles. He was much annoyed by cakes of ice which threatened to crush him; which he avoided by passing behind the tree, or ascending out of the water, till fatigue and numbness prevented. He was after this much bruised. At the end of two hours, however, he was reacued, at the moment when nature seemed entirely exhausted. The blood below his breast had long ceased to flow; and when it commenced again, the pain was excessive. For some Remarkable Preservation .- On the 13th inst. Col. J.

it commenced again, the pain was excessive. For some hours his life was in suspense, but he has recovered. Insurrection in Louisiana.—The first account of the In-Insurrection in Louisiana.—The first account of the Insurrection in Louisiana, was generally correct, although the number engaged in the revolt was not so great as Capt. R. represented. It was, however, of such magnitude as to create a general alarm in the citizens immediately within the vicinity of the place where the conspirators assembled, (about 40 miles distant from New Orleans, up the Coast.) Two of the ringleaders have been hung.

The New Jersey Manufacturing and Banking Company at Hoboken has stopped payment. The bills sold in Wallstreet, at 37 1-2 cents on the dollar.—Gazette.

Stephenson, the fraudulent banker from London, was arrested near Savannah and brough by a vessel to New York, where he has been examined and imprisoned. Great excitement prevails at New York, from a prevalent opinion that he was seized and held without legal authority; and the British consul in that city is considered as implicated in the transaction. It is believed that Lloyd, the companion and former clerk of Stephenson, has been seen in Baltimore.

From Savannah.—We learn from Savannah papers of

transaction. It is believed that Lloyd, the companion and former clerk of Stephenson, has been seen in Baltimore.

From Savannah.—We learn from Savannah papers of the 12th inst. received last night, that the abduction of Stephenson had created a great excitement in that city. As soon as the circumstance was known, a whale boat, with proper officers, and twelve armed men, was despatched in pursuit of the pilot boat, to bring her back; but the pursuit was fruitless. Lloyd had returned to Savannah, and on his information three of the individuals who arrested Stephenson had been apprehended, and two of them bound ever in heavy penalties to answer to the charge at the Superior Court in May next. Subsequently, a writ of Habeus Corpus was issued in their favor returnable at 12 o'clock on the 12th inst. An application has been made to the Governor of Georgia, to demand S. from the Governor of New-York, should he be brought there. It is also stated that Stephenson, on his arrival at Savannah, reported himself to the Secretary of State at Washington, and took counsel, by whose advice he has since acted.—N. Y. M. Cour.

It seems that the gang who apprehended Mr. Stephenson in Savannah have been glad to escape from New-York with whole skins, instead of the reward of \$1,500 in this country and £1000 in England, whither it was their design to have taken him.

The Bennington, Vt. Times says, the third wife who has been killed by the ill treatment of her husband, the past year, died last week. It is intimated that intemperance was the moving cause.

At New York, a few days since, a German Baker accused himself of setting fire to a house, when he was drank.

At New York, a few days since, a German Baker accused himself of setting fire to a house, when he was drunk. It is said he had effected insurance at the Eagle Office on his property to the amount of \$300—which the office had refused to pay on account of its suspicions.

Eight prisoners lately escaped from the Baltimore county jail, by sawing away the bars of a window.

jain, by sawing away the bars of a window.

The Cherokee Phoenix states, that a Cherokee family had been robbed by white people, eight miles from Carrol county; and that the poor Cherokee has no redress in the courts of Georgia, because no Indian is admitted there either as a withrese treatment.

of Georgia, because no monan witness or a party.

We learn that the rogue who was recently committed to goal in Dedham, for store-breaking in Quincy, succeeded in escaping from prison on Tuesday night, in company with another villain. The latter was re-taken, but the former had at the last accounts cluded the vigilance of his pursuers.

[Com. Gazette.]

The brig New Priscilla, of Salem, Capt. Hart, is reported to have fallen into the hands of pirates, on her voyage from Charleston to Havana. It is feared that the whole crew were murdered. There had not been a U. S. vessel

crew were murdered. There had not been a U. S. vessel of war at Havana for four months.

Capt. Latham, of the Sarah, who left Havana on the 2d inst. confirms the accounts of the piracies upon the brig Attentive and New Princilla, but can give no additional particulars. A vessel which arrived at Havana, about the 15th ult. reported having seen the brig Columbia at anchor near Key Sal Bank, with clothes strewed on deck, and her sail flying in the wind. It was supposed she had been in the hands of pirates. A pilot boat sch. called the Patriot, was carried into Havana on the 28th ult. by the Br. Gov't. schr. Skipjack. The sch. had arrived on the coast with 200 slaves, and had landed all but one before she was taken.

The Sarah on her guitard appears.

The Sarah, on her outward passage, was chased 12 hours by a piratical schr.—N. Y. Mer. Adv.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Russell Hallet, to Miss Sarah A. M. Shaw; Mr. Luther Harris, to Miss Mary Bowker; Dr. J. Greely Stephenson, to Martha Ann, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Curtis, Esq.; Mr. H. Chickering to Miss Ann M. Akkarman.

late Thomas Curtis, Esq.; Mr. H. Chickering to Miss Ann M. Akkarman.

Is Charlestown, Mr. Simon Holden, of Woburn, to Miss Sarah H. Teel.—In Reading, Mr. Samuel Pratt, to Miss Borcas Damon; Mr. Baker Pratt, to Miss Elia Richarson.—In E. Cambridge, Mr. William Leighton, to Miss Nancy Needham.—In Wrentham, by Rev. Mr. Fisk, Rev. Wm. Harlow, of Canton, to Miss Caroline Porter.—In Woburn, Mr. Jeremiah Bancroft, of Reading, to Miss Olive Beers.—In Salem, Mr. Edmund Kemp, to Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, both of this city.—In Northampton, Mr. Moses Messer, of Orwell, Vt. to Miss Almira C. Bates.—In Norton, Mr. Joseph W. Cross, of East Bridgewater, to Miss Mary Jane, eldest Clapp, Jr. to Miss Jane T. daughter of Peleg Sprague.—In Sandwich, Mr. Freeman Nickerson, to Miss Mary Ann Ellis.

In Chelsea, Vt. Hiram Pliss, M. D. of Vershire, to Miss Polly Hale.
In Clinton, N. Y. Rev. James Abel, of Oswego, to Miss Laura G. Bogue.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In this city, William C. Bancroft, aged 16; Mrs. Elizabeth Cordie, 77; Ann Haydeu, 21; William Johnson, 31; Capt. John Boit, 56; Mrs. Jerusla Alley, wife of Mr. Richard A. 37, Mrs. Sarah Ladd Sewall, widow of Mr. Wm. Sewall; Mary Jane, wife of Mr. Charles Trowbridge, 23; drowned, Mr. David Haskins, late of Hardwick, 24. In Charlestown, Timothy Thompson, 3d, 33; Mrs. Catharine Woods, 50.—In Dorchester, Mr. Harry Smith, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, 67.—In Brighton, Mr. Jonathan Livernore, 42.—In Roxbury, Mr. Thomas Kingman, 43.—In Salemy, Mr. Thomas Kingman, 44.—In Brookline, Miss Mary Jackson, daughter of the late Mr. Jonathan J. 38.—In Salem, Mr. Clement Seavery, 66.—In Beverly, on the 18th inst. Dea. John Low, 74.—In Easton, widow Elizabeth Keith, reliet of the late Bezar K. 47.—In Ipswich, John F. Garduer, M. D. 35.—In New-47.—In Ipswich, John F. Gardner, M. D. 35.—In New buryport, Capt. Benjamin Grace, 34; Ann Cross, 52.—I Attleborough, Mr. Amaziah Lee, 63.—In Plymouth, Mr

Josiah Cotton.

In Reading, Mr. Nathaniel Batchelor, 62. He was found dead near his team, 3 o'clock in the morning, supposed to have been crushed to death, by the fall of a heavy stick of wood, while he was endeavoring to load his wagon; Miss Polly Herrick, 66; Miss Abigail Carv, late of this city, 32. At Canajoharie, N. Y. Rev. J. P. Gorrter.

At Mongomery, on Thursday 12th inst. suddenly, Rev. John H. Fowler, \$8—Pastor of the Congregational Church

that town.

In Waldoboro' Mr. Christopher Newbirt, 92 years and months. He was a German by birth, and came to this

6 months. He was a German by birth, and came to this country in 1752.

In Warren, Me. Rev. Thurston Whiting, about S0.
In Andover, Capt. Phillip Farrington, S0, a revolutionary patriot, and useful artificer at Bunker Hill.

At Wilmington, (N. C.) Mr. Wm. Dickinson, a sailor, belonging to the Independence, Capt. Ruggles, of Providence. He was a young man about 25 years of age.

At Mansfield, Coun. Mrs. Sarah Goodwin, 40, wife of

dence. He was a young man about 25 years of age.
At Mansfield, Conn. Mrs. Sarah Goodwin, 40, wife of
Rev. Jonathan Goodwin.
In Cambridge, N. Y. Rev. John Dunlap, 71; formerly
for many years, pastor of the Associate Reformed Church
in that town; afterwards a domestic missionary.
In Wilkesbarre, Pa. Hon. Matthias Hallenbeck, 77; a

In Wilkesbarre, Pa. Hon. Matthias Hallenbeck, 77; a revolutionary worthy, and one of the few who escaped the murderous "battle of Wyoming."

In Richmond, Va., Miss Philenia Carpenter, 36. She was a native of Huntington, Conff., allowas formerly Preceptress of Westfield Academy, in this state. She arrived at Richmond four months previous to her decease in a declining state; and was soon confined to the chamber, from which she took her flight to a world of rest.

In Barustable on the 12th inst. in the LXXXVth year of her care. Mrs. Hannah Parker, reliet of the late Joseph Parker.

In Barnatable on the 12th inst. in the LAAAVth year of her age, Mrs. Hannah Parker, relict of the late Joseph Parker, E.q. of Falmouth, Mass.

In Wayne, Ohio, Miss Harriet Woodruff, daughter of the Rev. E. T. Woodruff, 18.

In Washington city, Mr. Edward F. Barry, son of Capt. Ecmard B. of W.

In Portsmouth, Mrs. Eunice Greenough, 73.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MISSES UPHAM & SMITH will commence the Spring Term of their School at Belleville (one mile from Newbury-port) on Wednesday, the 22d of April next. The course of instruction will embrace the Latin, French, and Italian Languages, Rhetoric, and Intellectual Philosophy, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Painting, and other branches of education usually attended to in female seminaries. Tuition will be from four to six dollars according to the studies which may be pursued. A course of Chemical Lectures will be delivered in connexion with the school.

with the school.

Board in good families may be had at one dollar seventy-free cents per week.—Reference may be had to Rev. Dr. Dana, Rev. Mr. Dimmick, Newburyport; Rev. Mr. Wright, West Newbury; Rev. Mr. Miltimore, and Thomas Hale, Esq. Newbury.

Newbury, Ms. March 17, 1829.

CONCORD ACADEMY.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public that his School is now open for the reception of Boarding and Day Scholars; and that he will receive under his care pupils to be prepared for college, and such as desire to be instructed in the other branches of learning usually taught in the Academies and Schools in the vicinity. Particular attention will be paid to the morals of his pupils, as well as to their hiterary education.

Terms—\$5 per quarter. Board from \$1,75 to \$2, in families near the Academy or with the Preceptor.

Concord March 26, 1829.

CROCKER & BREWSTER,

47 Washington Street, have just published THE FAM.

CROCKER & BREWSTER,

47 Washington Street, have just published THE FAMILY MONITOR, or a Help to Domestic Happiness. By
John Angell James, author of "Christian Father's Fresent,"
"Sunday School Teacher's Guide," "Christian Charity
Explained," &c. 1 vol. 12mo.

"We are glad to receive this fresh token of Mr. James'
diligence and enlightened piety. His former publications
have been so useful and so acceptable, that we cannot but
rejoice in his progressive authorship. His selections of
topics have been most happy, and in this particular there is
no falling off in the present volume. A Family Monitor is
an excellent idea. The subject is fertile: there is room for
both the judgmest and the imagination to expand. To a
man of feeling as Mr. James is, the field is most inviting.—
The volume is divided into seven chapters: 1. The Domestic
Constitution and the Mutual Duties of Husbands and Wives.—
2. The Special Duties of Husbands and Wives.—
4. The Constitution and the Mutual Duties of Husbands and Wives.

—2. The Special Duties of Husbands and Wives.—2. Some Remarks on the Formation of the Marriage Union.—4. The Duties of Parents.—5. The Duties of Children to their Parents.—6. The Duties of Masters.—7. The Duties of Servants. We can conscientiously assure our readers, that this is a most instructive volume, which it were well if every Christian Family possessed. Upon the rights and privileges of Christian women, Mr. James has said many of the most striking things we remember to have seen."—Evang. Mag. CHRISTIAN CHARITY EXPLAINED, or the Influence of Religion upon Temper stated, in an Exposition of the Thirteenth Characteristics.

CHRISTIAN CHARITY EXPLAINED, or the Influence of Religion upon Temper stated, in an Exposition of the Thirteenth Chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians. By John Angell James, Author of "Christian Father's Present," &c. &c. I vol. 12mo. Embellished with a Likeness of the Author.

(Get Such a book as this was greatly needed; and we are truly glad to find that it has been supplied by a writer so wise and enlightened as Mr. James. It is altogether one of the most interesting publications we have read for some time past, and we mistake if it does not greatly augment the well deserved reputation of the Author. It is an argumentative, evangelical, and eloquent exhibition of that great and absorbing topic, which is the glory of the Church on earth, and its perfect element in heaven."—Evangelical Magazine.

March 26.

CHRISTIAN SPECIALOR.

CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR .- Quarterly Series.

CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR.—Quarterly Series.
CROCKER & BREWSTER are agents for the CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR, published Quarterly at New Haven, (Ct.) Each number shall contain on an average, 168 pages, making a volume of Six Hundred and Seventy-two Pages for the year.
The price is three dollars per annum, payable on the delivery of the first number. If payment is delayed to the end of the year, the price will be four dollars. The number for March just received. Subscriptions solicited.
They are also agents for the BIBLICAL REPERTO-RY.—A Collection of Theological Tracts, published quarterly, at Princeton, (N. J.) Subscription, \$4 per annum. The number for January, 1829, just received.—Contexts.
I. Flatt's Dissertation on the Deity of Christ. II. The Notes on Flatt's Dissertation. III. Mr. Hodge's Introductory Lecture. IV. The Bible a key to the Phenomena of the Natural World. V. Church Government in Prussia, VI. New Publications.

March. 26.

VI. New Publications. March. 26.

CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR—Quarterly Series.

CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR—Quarterly Series.

THIS work, containing on an average, one hundred and sixty eigh pages of original matter to each number, will be published on the first day of March, June, September, and December;—price three dollars per annum, payable on the delivery of the first number.

The Christian Spectator has now become the sole property of one of the conductors; and will hereafter be placed under the direction of the whole Board, as Associate Editors. This transfer of property has occasioned a delay in the publication of the first No., which will not, it is believed, occur a second time. The Conductors have received assurances of efficient support from gentlemen aiready known to the public as able and successful writers; and no efforts will be spared to render the Christian Spectator in its new form a powerful supporter of sound literature and evangelical truth.

The public are invited to examine the first No. at the The public are invited to examine the first No. at the Bookstore of Messrs. Crocker & Brewster, Boston; Dorr & Howland, Worcester; Whipple & Lawrence, Salem; Shirley & Hyde, Portland; J. S. & C. Adams, Amherst; S. Warrener & Son. Springfield; Simeon Butter, Northampton; and at the house of Hooker Leavitt, Esq. Greenfield.

BAXTER'S CALL.

JUST published, by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, 59 Wash-JUST published, by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, 59 Washington-Street. A new and beautiful stereotype edition of Baxter's Call, with Chalmers' Introductory Essay, and several Minor Works of Mr. Baxter, 18mo. with an elegant frontispiece—4 dolls. a dozen, in boards—6 dolls. bound, 'gilt. This is the second of a series of practical works, now publishing by Lincoln & Edmands, to be entitled, the Christian Library.

93-This invaluable work has rendered signal benefit to the cause of Christ, and been the hanny means of awaken.

the cause of Christ, and been the happy means of awaken-ing to multitudes; and it is now presented in a cheap and ing to multitudes; and it is now presented in a attracting form, and will no doubt excite the attention o charitable distributers of religious works. The testimonic to its inestimable worth are numerous. We select the following from a Sermon delivered before the Society for promoting Religious Knowledge, by—
DR. RIPPON, OF LONDON.

DR. RIPPÓN, OF LONDON.

"Baxter's Call to the Unconverted has been a successful publication. The Call seems to have been the most useful of Mr. Baxter's works. It was drawn up at the carnest request of Arehbishop USHER. Six brothers in one family were converted by it. Twenty thousand copies were printed in about a year, by the Author's consent. It was translated into French and Dutch, and learned foreigners in Poland, Hungary, and Helvetia, and in other parts, were very earnest to obtain it. In thirty-seven years, it passed very earnest to obtain it. In thirty-seven years, it passed into twenty-six editions. Mr. Elliot, the apostle of the Indians, when he had translated the Bible into their language, translated also for them the Call to the Unconverted. But I will terminate this article with a very flattering opin-Bull will terminate this article with a very flattering opinion of the value of the Call, on the authority of the late truly amiable Dr. Gibboxs. Dr. Wattis said to him, 'I would rather be the author of Baxter's Call to the Unconverted, than the author of Milton's Paraise. Lost,' This sweet singer in Israel being so competent a judge of the latter, his opinion is expressive of a superlative and almost unbounded esteem of the former of these publications.' The Publishers invite the attention of the Christian committee this programment of the Christian Committee this programment. munity to this neat and portable edition.

COTTON FACTORY.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a Cotton Factory situated about one mile cast of Ashburnham Village, on the road from Keene to Boston. Said Factory stands on the north branch of the Nashna, a competent stream, fed by a large natural Pond, has about 20 feet head and full, contains 500 might be officially a significant to the officers. spindles, with sufficient preparation for the same, all in mplete repair.

and an half acre of land, on which is a large and well inished dwelling house, well calculated for boarding, barn, wood-house, and a waste-house for the Factory.—Terms liberal and made easy for the purchaser.

Fitchburg, March 26, 1829. eop* IVERS JEWETT.

PEW FOR SALE. A WALL PEW in the Rev. Dr. Beecher's Meeting House, furnished with cushion and carpet, for sale. Apply at this office. 6w March 26.

BOY WANTED. WANTED in a retail Hardware Store, an active LAD about 14 years of age, who writes a good hand and is quick at figures. One whose parents reside in the city would be preferred. Inquire at this office.

March 26.

BOARD WANTED.

BY a Young Gentleman in a genteel private family, where there are no other bearders—one whose place of residence is at some distance from the centre of business, would not be objected to. A line addressed to J. S. and left at the objected to the strength of the control of the this office will receive attention.

POETRY.

A PASTORAL,-BY A. L. BARBAULD. Gentle pilgrim, tell me why Dost thou fold thine arms and sigh, And wistful cast thine eyes around? Whither, pilgrim, art thou bound? winther, pilgrim, art thou bound:

"The road to Zion's gates I seek;
If thou canet inform me, speak."
Keep you right hand path with care,
Though crags obstruct, and brambles tear;
You just discern a narrow track—
Enter there, and turn not back, Enter there, and turn not back,
"Say, where that pleasant pathway leads,
Winding down you flowery meads?
Song or dance the way beguiles,
Every face is drest in smiles." Shun with care that flowery way; 'Twill lead thee, pilgrim, far astray "Guide or counsel do I need?"
Pilgrim, he who runs may read. Is the way that I must keep, Crossed by waters wide and deep? Crossed by waters wide an acep?
Did it lead through flood or fire,
Thou must not stop—thou must not tire.
"Till I have my journey past,
Tell me, will the daylight last? Will the sky be bright and clear Till the evening shades appear? Though the sun now rides so high, Clouds may veil the evening sky; Fast sinks the sun, fast wears the day,

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS.

Thou must not stop—thou must not stay: God speed thee, pilgrim, on thy way!

This subject is one of great importance, not only to the Indians, but to our own country and government. We hope nothing will be done by Congress, which will not bear the strictest scrutiny of the great rule of equity,—"As ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Feb. 18, Mr. McLean, from the Committee on Indian affairs, to whom the plan of removing the Indians westward had been referred, made a Report on the subject. In this it is re-marked, that the United States Government cannot, in justice to this dependent race, cease to exercise over them a parental guardianship, and that no means should be left unemployed, which promise an elevation of their character, and an increase of their happiness and prosperity. Some assistance has been rendered them, by feeble efforts, to rescue them from vice; "but in doing this," the Report observes, "we have not fulfilled our obligations, which grow out of our relations to them." The Report then continues,

"The condition of the four southern tribes, the Chickasaws, Choctaws, Cherokees, and Creeks, has become extremely critical. There does appear to have arrived a crisis in which the salvation or destruction of those tribes is involved. Some of the States within whose limits they are situated urge their removal, while many of the Indians cling to their soil. Repeated efforts have been made by the General Government to reconcile the parties, and to obtain the consent of the Indians to remove, but some of them still persevere in their refusal to go, and call upon the Federal Government for protecforce has been employed on either side, but the right of sovereignty in the States is proposed to be exercised over all the Indians within cer-tain of the States, by making them amenable to their laws, and answerable for any violation of them before their courts of jurisprudence. This policy,

is feared, would prove destructive to the Indians. The question then recurs, how are they to be preserved? The committee can perceive but one way, and that is, by adopting the policy proposed by the Government for their removal and colloca-tion upon lands without the limits of the States and organized Territories. The policy of urging them to leave their country for another would be deplor-ed, if it were not believed to be the only effectual measure to secure the prosperity and happiness of themselves and their posterity."

The Rev. Isaac M'Coy, who for a number of years has officiated as a Missionary to the North Western tribes, at the stations of Carey and Thomas, and who with others was appointed by the President to explore the country west of Missouri and Arkansas, has attended the service, and made a full representation of the country, and of its local advanta ges to the Indians. His Report is favourable to their removal, and his sketch of the country he visited appears to be drawn with judgment. The following is a brief extract

"From actual observation, and information from others on which I can rely, I think I have formed a pretty correct opinion, so far as the data upon which it is predicated are correct, of the regions which nature and our western settlements have de scribed for the purposes of permanent Indian habitation. In fixing the boundaries of States and smaller divisions of our country, nature is usually consulted.

A stip of valuable country lies from Missouri river along the western line of the State of Missouri to its northwest corner, one hundred miles, boun-ded on the southwest by Missouri river. This tract is about fifty miles wide at its northern ex-tremity, and comes to a point at its southern. A few loways and Sauks have recently been located there. But nature seems to have designed that the Missouri, which, from the line of the State, bears greatly to the north, as we ascend, should be the line between the whites and Indians. Farther northwest, the river, doubtless, will form this division, and it would appear an injudicious arrangement which should require us hereafter, in the use of that portion of Missouri river, to pass through the In-dian territory. However excellent might be the gore of land of which we are speaking, our first thoughts furnish many reasons for supposing that an Indian settlement, severed from its kindred by the navigation of Missouri, and lying alongside of white population, would not flourish.

From where the western line of the State of Missouri crosses the Missouri river, the general direction of the latter, as we ascend, is northwest, for the distance, on a direct line, of two hundred and sixty miles; it then turns to the west one hundred miles, when it again bears to northwest and north, leaving the smaller streams of Running-water and Puncah rivers, to mark the westwardly direction towards the Rocky mountains. I hope, sir, that a glance at some of the later maps will procure an apology for my supposing that Running-water and Puncah rivers and the Missouri should form the northern boundary of the Indian territory; the lat-ter river the northeastern; the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansaw the eastern; Red river (which is here our southern boundary of the United States) the southern; and the uninhabitable regions, stretching nearly north and south, on this side of the Rocky mountains, should form the western limits of the territory.

This tract would be six hundred miles long from south to north; in this distance, we may suppose, there is habitable country, of the average width, from east to west, of two hundred miles, with some exceptions at the north, occasioned by the inclination of Missouri river, to west, on the line of two hundred and sixty miles mentioned above. West, beyond the distance of two hundred miles, we may suppose the country to be uninhabitable, in conse quence of the absence of timber, and, as reports say, the poverty of the soil. This tract is supposed to be fully adequate to the purposes which the case will require. It can hardly be thought too much, when we consider that three hundred and forty miles of the six hundred have already been assigned to different tribes, notwithstanding the work is scarcely begun."

Chr. Watch.

CHEROKEE LANDS.

The Georgia papers contain the result of inquiries which have been instituted by order of the governor, relative to the old boundary line between the Creek's and Cherokeoc.

The agent appointed to collect the testimony, necessary to adjust a long disputed question, reports that there is no doubt that the line of separation between the two nations has been lately changed; that large tracts of land now in possession of the Cherokees, once belonged to the Creeks, and that "of course" it now of right belongs to Georgia. It is asserted in this report, that Gen. Wm. M'Intosh when he married a Cherokee woman, was made a Chief of that nation. The year before his death, the tribe broke him, as they say, or deprived him of his powers, telling him that they had "washed away his authority." He replied that he would washe daway their lower line.

From all the information that has been obtained, continues the report, it is inferred that the land between the old and new lines, embraces "the best part of the Cherokee country within the limits of Georgia"—that it properly belongs to Georgia, as has been already observed; and that there is enough of it to make three or four respectable counties."

A letter to the editor of the Alebama Lourond dated West.

there is enough of it to make three or four respectable counties."

A letter to the editor of the Alabama Journal dated West Creek Agency, Dec. 1st, announces the arrival of Col. Brearly and about 240 of the emigrating Creeks; and another party was expected. The letter speaks in animated terms of the country pitched upon for the future residence of these red men, who have been for years retreating before the advancing tide of the white population at the South. "The weather," it says, is uncommonly fine, and has been so for the last two months. Never were a people more fortunate than those who have prived. They are all in good health and spirits, and have not suffered in any respect since they left home. They are encamped on the west bank of the Verdigris, where they will remain until their warriors explore the surrounding country, to make selections of land for Verdigits, where they will remain intuit utely warriors ex-plore the surrounding country, to make selections of land for a permanent residence. Those who wish to live in the character of farmers, have the finest land to cultivate, and the best range for stock; and those who wish to hunt have every species of game the woods produce. I can in three days (continues the writer) find as many Buffaloes as would supply all our people.

"SINEWS BOUGHT AND SOLD."

We had the curiosity, a day or two since, to look over the Milledgeville (Goo.) Journal of Jan. 26, and to count the number of negroes advertised in that paper. The result the Milledgeville (Geo.) Journal of Jan. 26, and to count the number of negroes advertised in that paper. The result was, three hundred and sixty-nine persons, advertised for sale in a single paper. Most of them were by sherifist sales. They were advertised promiseuously with horses, swine, mules, asses, geese, sheep, &c. There were also several advertisements, of negroes to let at auction, and some, of other property offered in exchange for negroes.

[Worcester Spy. CHURCH AND **TATE.

After giving extracts from the last Report on the state of religion within the bounds of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Berlin Kirch-Presoyterian Convern the Contact States, the Berlin AirCa-er-Zeitlung says, "We cannot take leave of this interesting document without calling the particular attention of our readers to the dignity, independence, and firmness, with which this Synod—supported by no State counexions—is able to address the churches under its care, simply because it takes its position on the eternal rock of God's word, and it takes its position on the eternal rock of God's word, and has no other wish or aim in its transactions than to promote the glory and extend the kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ. A comparison of this with the position taken by most ecclesiastical authorities in our own land in regard to the great religious movements of the age, furnishes rich materials for interesting but melancholy reflection."—N. Y. Obs.

HOW TO TEST THE MORALS OF YOUNG LADS A letter to the Editors of the New York Observer, from a gentleman in Saratoga county, who superintends a large

nechanical establishment, says—

As you are an advocate of Sabbath Schools, every incident tending to prove their utility, will be gratifying to you.

Young L.— has resided with me for some years, and has given, during the whole period, the strongest evidence that he was a meek follower of Jesus. Through his instrumentalithe sale of the sa the Salorati School established here, commencing gener-ally as scholars, and ultimately becoming teachers. In every instance, where this course has been pursued, the in-dividual has uniformly proved faithful, honest, and his servi-ces valuable to me; while those apprentices who could not be induced to pursue it, have almost invariably proved the reverse; several of whom I have been compelled to dis-

harge.
I now make it a practice to take no boy, unless he is willing to enter the Sabbath School, and become a permanent member: being thoroughly convinced, that unless he has sufficient moral principle to regard the Sabbath, he cannot be safely entrusted with business, and will ultimately prove I give this result of my experience for several years, to

show, that even in a peruniary view, Sabbath Schools should be encouraged; and that if mechanics would consult their own interest, be their sentiments in respect to religion what they may, they will do every thing in their power to our this grand moral engine

ON TEMPER.

A good temper is indeed a blessing, not only to the indi-idual who possesses it, but to every being and object within is influence. It is like a healthy atmosphere:—it promotes heerfulness and elasticity of spirits in all around; and every cloomy and discontented dispositions can scarcely resist its

appy power.

One of the agreeable consequences which she will find to each from good temper, is the influence it gives her within sult from good temper, is the influence it gives her within the domestic sphere. It is a virtuous influence, honorable therself, and beneficial as far as it extends; and very difo herseit, and tenencial as ara si it extends; and very dif-erent from that love of power, which, the sarcastic say, is alterent in woman. Good temper in a wife is indispensable o conjugal happiness. A man may possess every advantage which the world has to give, and may have talents that ren-ter him a valuable member of society; yet, if his wife be contentions, fretful, or discontented, his sum of happiness is

nost incomplete.

Every man, whether employed in the duties of public, or of professional life, meets with numerous circumstances and lisappointments which harass and distress him. For the varieties of these, a happy home provides an instantaneous antidote. Every thing beyond its walls seems for a ime forgotten, while the mind is relieved, and its powers renovated for future exertions in the world, by the health air of cheerfulness which he breathes in the domestic circles. cord! Into such a home no one can retire from the harass-ing business of life, with any hope of comfort and relaxation, but must seek elsewhere to dissipate the weight upon his spirits; though nowhere can he find relief so effectual, as apprints; though nowhere can be find relief so effectual, as that which, under happier anspices, his home might have afforded him. The desires which he might once have entertained to cultivate domestic tastes and to seek for happiness in domestic enjoyments, are turned from their course, and directed into channels which can give him no permanent satisfaction, but in which by too eager a pursuit, he may be be a proper to the property of the pr

satisfaction, but in which by too eager a pursuit, he may be brought into situations destructive to his peace of mind. The world corrupts; home should refine: the one, even in the sober transactions of life, presents examples of craftiness, self-interestedness, and freedom in moral principle; while in its more alluring scenes of pleasure, it only nourishes folly and vanity. By the contemplation of these, even without participating in them, the mind is injured: it contracts a rust which nothing can better remove than home, when it is properly organized. When that presents an exposite picture of virtue, innocence, and peace, none but a deprayed mind can withstand its influence, which tends to purify the heart, and to restore to the mind its moral lustre. How important then is it, that the wife should obtain that influence over her husband's mind which will prompt him to turn frequently from the world to her society, for happiness and refinement.—Domestic Duties.

DEFERRED SUMMARY.

Translation of Gesenius.—A translation by Christopher Leo, of the Hebrew Lexicon of Gesenius, has just been published at Cambridge, England, in two quarto volumes.

Mr. Leo was formerly Teacher of Hebrew and German in the University of Cambridge, and is said to have executed his task "with exemplary skill and accuracy." The value of this great work is well known to Biblical students in this country. It is too large and expensive to come into very general use here, and happily—thanks to Professor Gibbs—whatever is most valuable in it is already in extensive circulation among us.—N. Y. Obs.

Scripture Doctrine of Election.—At the request of Nath'l Lord, it.

ive circulation among us.—N. Y. Obs.

Scriplure Doctrine of Election.—At the request of the Pastors of the Congregational churches in New Haven, Rev. Dr. Taylor, has consented to preach a short course of Scrmons on the Scripture Doctrine of Election.—Con. Obs.

Daniel Cooledge, of this sity, (66 Fulton-street,) has in press "the Difficulties of Infidelity," by George Stanly Faber, B. D.; a book admirably suited for the reading of young persons.—N. Y.

Lyceums—Minerals.—The Brattleborough Vt. Lyceum inform the public, that they have formed a depository for minerals, and are engaged in collecting an extensive Cabinet. Any donations in Minerals, or Botanical and Zoological Specimens, or information in Geology, will be gratefulinet. Any donations in Minerals, or Botanical and Zoolog-ical Specimens, or information in Geology, will be grateful-by received and duly appreciated. The Editor of the Vt. Chronicle copies the notice, for "the consideration of gen-tlemen in Windsor, Woodstock, Montpelier, Burlington, &c." and we do the same for the consideration of gentlemen in J. Glen King

G H. S

iel Millet

the shire town of every County where our paper goes.

Rev. Mr. Carroll has accepted the call of the Presbyterian church at Brooklyn.

New-Haven Chron.

NEW MODE OF CASTING TYPES

NEW MODE OF CASTING TYPES.

Our readers have doubtless observed that the Evening Post is now printed on new type. It was procured from the foundry of Mr. White, of this city, and is a specimen of his machine casting. To explain this term, it may be necessary to inform our readers, that to the numerous inventions of the present day for dispensing with manual labor has lately been added one for casting printing type, which is now in successful practice at Mr. White's letter foundry. Heretofore this article has been crast in a mould held in the hand of the workman, while with the other the metal necessary to form a type was dipped up in a melted state with an iron spoon from a small kettle, and poured into the mould. It has long been a desideratum with letter founders to devise a more rapid and less laborious method of manufacturing an article of so much importance. To effect this a great deal of time, money, and ingenuity has been expended, both in this country and in Europe, but as yet without success. What for a century past baffled the skill of the mechanics of England has now been accomplished by an ingenious citizen of New-York. The mould in which the machiness of the skill of the mechanics of England has now been accomplished by an ingenious citizen of New-York. The mould in which the machiness of the property of the skill of the mechanics of England has now been accomplished by an inchanics of England has now been accomplished by an in-genious citizen of New-York. The mould in which the ma-chine type is cast varies in no important particulars of its construction from the common hand-mould—the difference consists in the contrivances by which the machine on the ap-plication of a given the second of the property of the contricountruction from the common hand-mould—the difference consists in the common hand-mould—the difference consists in the contriveraces by which the machine on the application of a given power performs of itself the operations of filling and discharging the mould. At Mr. White's foundry, the mould instead of being worked by the hand labor of a man, is attached to a mechanical appuratus, by which a small boy, solely by turning a crank does all that is necessary towards easting the type. It is one of the most ingenious pieces of mechanism we have ever seen, an invention which, we doubt not, will hereafter be ranked among the valuable presents which our country has made to the useful arts. Nothing need be said of the neatness and beauty of this letter, its legibility and clearness shows for itself in our columns. To printers, however, who will understand the technical term, we hesitate not to say, that in perfection of body, the type is in no way inferior to the best hand cast type we have seen, and we state on the authority of the founder, that there is an advantage in favor of perfection of body, the type is in no way inferior to the best hand cast type we have seen, and we state on the authority of the founder, that there is an advantage in favor of the purchaser of this type of from 10 to 12 per cent. in weight over that of hand cast letter, that is to say, 900 lb. of this type will set up as many pages of matter as 1000 lb. of hand cast.—Evening Post.

The Messrx. Four-timiers, patentees for making paper by machinery, have made a sheet of paper three feet wide and 400 feet long. A fetter writer can now load the mail at small expense for postage.

We have observed with great satisfaction, the progress that has been made in Lithography, as applied to the print-

We have observed with great satisfaction, the progress that has been made in Lithography, as applied to the printing of Masic. An impression has gone forth that Lithographic Music is incorrect from some published in that way being imperfect. We have examined that published by E. S. Mesier, No. 28 Wall street, and find it as correct and handsomely executed as any that is done in the usual way, and being at half price will greatly tend to the cultivation of that science; the systems of music having deterred most of the science; the systems of music having deterred most of the science; the systems of music having deterred most of the science; the systems of music having deterred most of the science; the systems of music having deterred most of the science; the systems of music having deterred most of the science in the systems of music having deterred most of the science in the systems of music having deterred most of the science in the systems of music having deterred most of the systems of the sys of that science; the expense of music having deterred many from engaging in that elegant accomplishment.—Eve Post

rrom engaging in that elegant accomplishment.—Eve Post.

A correspondent of the Rochester Telegraph says, that the American custom of dew rotting flax, destroys, in a great measure, the value of the article. The Russian, the Turkish and the Irish Flax is water rotted. Mr. Crossthwait, who owns an establishment, seven miles from Dublin, which works five tons of Flax per week, says that the dew rotted Flax is not worth working.

Flax is not worth working.

Temperance.—The Armourers attached to Messrs. North & Starr's establishment at Middletown, Conn. have formed a Temperance Society. The members engage to refrain from giving or receiving or buying ardent spirits on a variety of occasions, to give their support and patronage to such groerers and shopkeepers as shall renounce the practice of selling spirits by the glass; and to countenance all lawful measures that may be taken by the civil authorities for the suppression of intemperance. They solicited the concurrence of their Superintendants to acquiesce in their proceedings, which was cheefully done.

Plumouth, Ms.—The following resolutions passed unan-

Plymouth, Ms .- The following resolutions passed un Plymouth, Ms.—The following resolutions passed unanimously, at the meeting of this town on Monday last. Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, that the practice of giving ardent spirits or wine at funerals is pernicious, unnecessary, and dangerous to the morals of the community; therefore Resolved, That we recommend to the citizens and instruct the Overseers of the Poor for the time being, to refrain from and abolish the practice altogether. [Memorial.

Fancy Ball.—We regret to learn that this mode of Eng-sh dissipation and debauchery is introduced into this coun-ry. The Common Council of New-York have resolved, try. The Common Council of New-York have resolved, by an almost unanimous voice, to petition the Legislature for authority to enact a law prohibiting such amusements, in all public places in that city. One of the Council was present at the Masquerade on the evening of the 4th, to see and judge for himself. He states that "every species of language is made use of in such assemblies, whether proper or improper, and addressed indiscriminately," and declares that "this amusement, if amusement it can be called, is as destitute of wit as wisdom, of a very immoral tendency, and the sooner it is put a stop to, the better."—Will the sober citizens of Boston allow, that this is a tree picture of the "Fancy Ball" which Mex have accounted. ber citizens of Boston silow, that this is a true picture of the "Fancy Ball" which they have encouraged?

Conciliatory Proposals.—Eighty gentlemen of good standing in Society, belonging to Ontario county, N. Y., have published a joint address to the public concerning the Masonic Institution. They are members of the fraternity, Masonic Institution. They are members of the fraternity, and we do not understand them to renounce it, as some of our cotemporaries do; certainly they do not denounce it. But they say, "In view of the wide spread and extending evils which are engendered and kept alive by the continuance of Free Masonry, and from a decent respect to public opinion, we feel it our duty to discontinue our attendance on Chapters and Lodges; and to recommend (as we have done in a Circular to the Chapters and Lodges, in this vicinity,) the expediency of Returning their CHARTERS, and appropriating their funds in the places where they may have been collected, for the support of schools, as the only means of averting evils, which we consider would greatly overbulance all the benefits that could result from a continuance of the society."

Further Disclosures.—The Rev. David Bernard, of Utica, N. Y. has now in the press, a book of about 600 pages—price, full bound, \$1 50—containing all the Symbolic, Arch, Knight, Sublime, and Ineffable Degrees of Free Masonry, amounting to 42.

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

knowledges the receipt of the following sums from February 5, to March 16.

A. S. Piervon, Salem, 2,
James King 2,
Caleb Warner 2,
Joseph Adams 2,
W. Dean 2,
Wm. Peele 2,
John S. Dike 2 S. M. Worcester, Am-A friend, J. D. Boston, 1, P. T. Juckson 10, Caleb Cushing, Newburyport, Friends in his Society to stitute Rev. Justin Gideon Tucker J. W. Treadwell Edwards a life mem. 30, E. A. Holyoke Charles Cleveland
J. P. Cleveland
Daniel Adams
T. W. Coit Wisner a life mem. Ira Goodale, Bath, N.H. Sutherland a life mem. 30, Henry Coleman Gideon Barstow William B. Bannister Newburyport Michael Shepherd Pickering Dodge Ephraim Brown Jonathan Kenny J.S. Pike for 1827 & 8 4. Philip Bagley "
Ladies in his Society (
constitute L. H. Din
mick a life member
Asa W. Wildes " John B. Osgood John B. Osgood 2, Pickering Dodge, jr. 2, R.A. Putnam, Fitchburg 2, Ladies in his Society to constitute Rev. Wm. Williams a life mem. 30, Ladies in his Society to constitute Rev. J. P. W. F. Wade, Ipswich. Cleveland a life me A friend, to constitute Rev. D. Jewett, of Gloncester, a life mem. 30, Rev. J. Bartlett, Mar-R. A. Meriam 4 Benj. Porter Dan Weed Cash 1, cash 1, cash 1, 3, E. W. Metcalf, Cambridge, 2,

Charles Whipple, Newburyport, Sab. School
Books for the Houses
of Refuge in Boston, N.
York & Philadelphia, \$473.00 to constitute himself, Mrs. Mary Whipple, Mrs. Catharine M. Dimmick, and Mrs. Jane Greenleaf life membrs of the Society, \$120,00

CHARLES CLEVELAND, Treasurer, No. 43, Market Street, Boston.

BRADFORD ACADEMY.

THE first Summer Term of this Institution will com-nence on Wednesday, April 22. Instruction will be given by the same Teachers, as in former seasons. There will be two terms of 13 weeks each, separated by a vacation of

Misses in the female department \$5 per term.

Misses in the preparatory class 4 do.

Tuition in the Male Apartment \$4 do.

Tuition to be paid at entrance.

By order of the Board of Trustees Bradford Academy, March 14, 1829

TOPSFIELD ACADEMY

TOPSFIELD ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term will commence on Wednesday, 29th day of April next. The female department will then be resumed under the instruction of Miss ANN COFRAN, who has been an able, experienced, and successful teacher in Pembroke Academy, N. H. The male department will continue under the tuition of Mr. FRANCIS VOSE; who will also exercise a general supervision over the other. The course of instruction will be similar to that pursued in Academie of the first respectability. Particular attention will also exercise a general supervision over the other. The course of instruction will be similar to that pursued in Academies of the first respectability. Particular attention will be given to persons, who may wish to be qualified as instructers of schools. Drawing, the projection of Maps, and the use of the Globes will receive that attention their importance domand. The study of Philosophy and Astronomy will be facilitated by the aid of Lectures. The year will be divided into three terms; two of fifteen and one of fourteen weeks.—Tuition \$16 a year, and in the same proportion for one term. French, and the other ornamental branches will be an additional expense.—Board in respectable families can be had on reasonable terms.

Reference may be made to Rev. Brown Emerson, Rev. John Brazer, Stephen C. Phillips, Esu, and John Dike.

John Brazer, Stephen C. Phillips, Esq. and John Dike, Salem; and Rev. Samuel Green, Boston. By order of the Trustees,

JEREMIAH STONE, Sec'y.
Topsfield, March 9, 1829. 6w

WOBURN ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Woburn Academy, hereby inform the public that the Spring Term will commence on Monday next. The qualifications of Mr. Pike as an Instructor, are to well known, in this vicinity, to render it necessary to say any thing to induce parents, who are desirous of the improvement of their children, to place them under his care. This Academy is situated sufficiently near the village for convenience, and sufficiently remote for retirement. The boarding house is under the care of Mr. Pike—and every reasonable attention will be paid to the morals of the youth, who are committed to his charge. Gentlemen at a distance, are referred to Rev. Mr. Green of Boston—Dr. Codman, of Dorchester—Rev. Mr. Beckwith of Lowell—Rev. Mr. WOBURN ACADEMY. Dorchester—Rev. Mr. Beckwith of Lowell—Rev. Mr. Southmayd of Concord—Rev. Mr. Harding of Waltham and Rev. O. Rockwood, of Lynn.

Woburn, March 12, 1829. law3w*.

NORWICH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution was opened in July last under the super-intendence of the Rev. Daniel Hershway. It is the object of the Trustees to furnish every facility for the attain-ment of as thorough a female education, as can be obtained in the best Female Seminaries in the country. For this purpose a large and convenient brick edifice has been erected, containing a spacious school room—also lecture, draw ing and recitation rooms. Its location is on a pleasant em nce, affording a fine view of the river and adjacent of try, and possessing all the advantages of retirement air, at the same time that it is near the boarding ho Mr. Hemenway will devote his whole time to the instruc-

tion of the pupils—a course of chemical lectures will be de-livered during the term—well qualified female assistants are employed—maps, globes, philosophical and chemical appa-ratus, furnished.

ratus, furnished.

The Spring Term will commence the first Wednesday in May, and continue 15 weeks. Tuition \$8 per Term for English branches; an additional charge for Latin, French, Music and Painting.—Board including washing, \$2 pr. week. By order of the Trustees, JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Sec'y. References in Boston,—Rev. Messrs. Rand, Edwards, Green and Wisner; and the Hon. Samuel Hubbard.

Norwich, Conn. March 6, 1829.

GROTON ACADEMY-Two Departments. THE Spring Term of the Male Department of this Acadmy will commence on Monday, March 9, under the very opular superintendence of Mr. Beecher. Terms \$2,

THE Spring Term of the Male Department of this Academy will commence on Monday, March 9, under the very popular superintendence of Mr. Beecher. Terms \$2,75 per Quarter, and Board correspondently low.

The Female Department will commence on Monday, April 20, and continue two terms, with a vacation of two weeks between, under the direction of a Lady possessing every requisite qualification, moral and mental. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Astronomy, Natural and Moral Philosophy. Chemistry, Rhetoric, Composition, Drawing and French will be taught, at the option of the student. No pains will be spared in either department to give a thorough mental discipline as well as moral instruction. Terms for Ladies \$3 for all the branches, except the two last, for which \$4 will be charged. The students have access to a Library, Globes, Instruments and instruction for provinced and possession of the provinced and Philosophy. two last, for which \$4 will be charged.

Access to a Library, Globes, Instruments and instruction for practical Surveying, and a complete Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus.

A Lyceum is about to be connected with the Institution.

By order of the Trustees,

JOHN TODD, Sccretary.

N. B. Tuition of Beneficiaries of Am. Ed. Society,

March 12.

NEW SCHOOL IN BOSTON.

MISS BORDMAN informs her friends and the public,

MISS BORDMAN informs her friends and the public, that the proposes to commence a school, for the instruction of Young Ladies and Misses, on Monday, 6th of April, in the vicinity of Winter and West Streets.

The sciences taught and terms of Tuition are as follow: for Reading, Orthography, Chirography, Arithmetic, Geography with the use of Maps and Globes, History, English Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, and plain Needle-work, SS per Quarter.

Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, and Parish Sper Quarter.

Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Drawing Maps, Painting on Paper, Velvet, &c., and Ornamental Needle-work, including the above, §12 per Quarter.

For further information, Miss Bordman would refer those Parents who are disposed to patronize this School, to the Rev. Dr. WISNER,

FRANCIS WELSH, Esq.

Rev. Louis Dwight,

Dea. Nathaniel Willis,

John Tappan, Esq.

Dea. James Loring. John Tappan, Esq. Boston, March 2, 1829.

INSTRUCTION.

A. PERRY proposes opening a school on Monday the oth of April next, at her residence in North Bridgewater, (opposite Rev. Mr. Goldsbury's Meeting-house,) for the reception of Young Ladies, who may be taught the following branches, viz.: Reading, Orthography and Defining, Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, History, Rhetoric, Composition, Philosophy, Astronomy, Arithmetic, Elements of Chemistry, Botany, Use of Globes, and the French Language.

guage.

Also-Plain Sewing, Lace and Muslin Embroidery, Rug Work, Gold Lace-work, Purse, Net, and Bead-work of Velvet and Canvass, Painting on Velvet, Satin and Paper Map drawing, &c.—Stationary and materials for work will e supplied if requested.

Price of tuition from 2 to 4 dollars per quarter. Board

rice of fuition from 2 to reasonable terms.—Reference to Rev. Daniel Huntington, N. Bridgewater. on reasonable terms.

Rev. John Goldsbury, Eliab Whitman, Esq. Daniel Noves, Boston. March 5. BOARDING SCHOOL IN WATERTOWN.

BOARDING SCHOOL IN WATERTOWN.

THE subscriber having taken a large, retired, and commodious house, pleasantly situated between the village of Watertown and Angier's Corner, in Newton, about six miles from Boston, intends to open a School for Lads and Misses, on Wednesday, the 15th of April next.

Instruction will be given in the common and higher branches of an English education, with particular reference to the practical business of life. Particular attention will be paid to their morals and deportment.

TERMS—for board and tuition, for those under ten years, two dollars per week, and for those over ten, two and a half.

The patronage of gentlemen in Boston, and its vicinity who wish to educate their children in the country, is respectfully zolicited.

Reference may be had to T. Bigelow, Esq. Watertown,

peetfully zolicited.
Reference may be had to T. Bigelow, Eaq. Watertown, Rev. Dr. Homer, Rev. Mr. Bates, Rev. Mr. Grafton, Rev. Mr. Baury, and William Jackson, Esq., Newton, and Rev. Dr. Worcester, Brighton.

Watertown, March 12, 1829.

610*

LECTURES FOR CHILDREN.

The success of the infant school system of instruction, de-pends in a great measure upon familiar descriptions and vis-ible illustrations of natural and common objects. And a moible illustrations of natural and common objects. And a mo-ment's reflection upon the early propensities and habits of children, must satisfy any one, that such instruction is at once the most easy, interesting and useful to young minds, because it is most natural. That the natural sciences are not only within their comprehension, but peculiarly fitted to interest and instruct them, for the plain reason that science

interest and instruct them, for the plain reason that science and mind were designed for each other.

Under these views Mr. HOLBROOK proposes, to the children of such parents as may appreciate them, a course of lessons on natural and common things, accompanied with specimens, illustrations, and experiments, intended for their entertainment and instruction.

Lessons will be given twice a week, at such times as not to interfere with ordinary school exercises, and of such a character as to aid and interest children in their other courses of instruction.

BOSTON, MARCH, 1829.

IPSWICH FEMALE ACADEMY

This Academy, continued under the superintender Miss Grant, will be opened for the reception of you dies, on Wednesday the 22nd of April mext. The of studies, and the plan of instruction will be essential. dies, on Wednesday the 22nd of April next. The course of studies, and the plan of instruction will be essentially the same, that were pursued the last year. The summer term will comprise two quarters of twelve weeks each, separated by a vacation of two weeks.

TUITION, for those over 12 years of age, \$6 a quarter; for those under 12, \$3, to be paid at entrance. Board, \$1,75 a week, exclusive of fuel.

CHARLES KINDALL, Ipswich, Feb. 19, 1829.

12—15

Secretary.

THE FEMALE INSTITUTE, OAKSVILLE. SITUATED on the Newburynort Turnpike, three miles from Boston, in the southerly part of Malden, on a hill about a mile from the bridge, commanding a prospect of Nahant and the sea, of the City and the surrounding towns, with extensive and retired grounds planted with fruit trees and flowers; few Establishments for Education ofter superior local advantages. local advantages.

The Domestic and Literary Departments will be entirely

listinct.

The house and grounds have been fitted up in the most The house and grounds have been fitted up in the most comfortable, convenient and elegant manner. Mr. and Mrs. Newell will superintend the Domestic Establishment, and for daughters entrusted to her care Mrs. Newell will exercise most scrupulous and parental attention to their health, comfort, manners and morals. Board will be \$1,75 per week—and to those who may have it done there, the price of washing will be \$30 cents per week.

and to those who may have it done there, the price of washing will be 30 cents per week.

Daily Newburyport stages pass the Institute, morning and evening, and further arrangements will be made with a Proprietor of them. Its vicinity to Charlestown and the City of Boston, will facilitate the probable desire of parents to have their children with them weekly and to attend to the arrangement of their clothes at home;—while frequent visits will be very easy.—For extraordinary occasions, there will always be conveniences of conveyance provided.

The Literary Departments will be conducted by Theodore Research Jences, whose advantages have been, those of the best Liberal Education in this country, travelling in Europe, and having been engaged in Instruction, and in an establishment in the State of New York, similar to this. Whenever necessary, the best assistant Instructors will be employed; and there will be furnished every facility of Library, Apparatus, &c, for the interest and improvement of the pupils.

paratus, &c, for the interest and improvement of the pupils.
Mr. and Mrs. Jencks will reside at the Institute.
The course of Study is divided into three Departments, and the prices of each, as well as the extra branches, are

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. Learning to read-First PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. Learning to read—First principles of Arithmetic—Writing on slates—Elements of Figures or Linear Drawing—Plain sewing—and Spelling. For instruction in any or all of these branches \$5,50 pr term. Second Department. Writing on paper—Making pens—Arithmetic—Chronology and Ancient and Modern Geography—Elements of Language—Natural Philosophy—Chemistry with Physiology and Geology—Short course (Denistry with Physiology and Geology—Short course)—Moral Philosophy—Composition of abstracts from Dictation and Reading. For Instruction in any or all of these branches \$5,25 per term; and those entering this 2nd Depart, will, if necessary, receive Instruction in the branches of the 1st Department.

Third Department. English Grammar—Taste—Criticism and English Literature—Accounts—Original Com-

Criticism and English Literature—Accounts—Original Com-position—Civil Polity—Religion historically—History and Education. For Instruction in any or all of these branches \$9,50 per term;—and those entering this third Depart, will, if necessary, receive instruction in the branches of the lst and 2nd Departments.

The following extra branches will be taught to those whose

The following extra branches will be taught to those whose Parents may desire it—French—Italian or Spanish, at \$4,.75 per term. Cutting and making of Garments, \$3,25 per term. Lace working, \$2,75 per term. Perspective Drawing, at \$3, per term. Mr. Jencks will also select Teachers, in Music and other accomplishments, to attend at the Institute those pupils whose Parents shall desire it.

Though productive of some trouble, yet as by far the most eligible method and the cheapest to Parents, Mr. Jencks furnishes all books and stationary at a lower rate than con-

ligible method and the chespest to Parents, Mr. Je arnishes all books and stationary at a lower rate than

furnishes all books and stationary at a lower rate than can be purchased by the individual pupils.

It is considered necessary to the advantage of the pupils to have them enter for two terms at least, and to have the progress through the studies of the Departments regular, but, for accommodation, Parents can choose for their daughters at entrance, any study and any Department, and having entered they will be regularly advanced (unless the Parents express a wish to the contrary) as soon as they are thoroughly versued in the proceeding.

ersed in the preceding.

There will be in 12 months,—four terms of 12 weeks each

There will be in 12 months,—four terms of 12 weeks each, with no deductions except in cases of sickness, and four weeks vacation. Instruction will commence at the Institute on the 14th of April at the end of the Spring vacation, and on the 14th of October at the end of the Fall vacation. Parents or friends can address the young Ladies (mentioning they are at the Institute) at the Post Office Charlestown, Mass, whence arrangements will be made to forward letters or bundles immediately—it will be the same with communications to either of the subscribers, or they will be happy to see Parents and friends at the Institute.

see Parents and friends at the Institute THEODORE RUSSEL JENCES.

THEODORE RUSSEL JENCKS.

JOSEPH W. NEWELL.

We have the honor to refer to the following gentlemen.

Boston.—Rev. Dr. Wm. Jenks, Rev. Mr. Pierpont,
Lemuel Pope, Esq., John Binney, Esq., C. P. Cuttis, Esq.
Charles G. Loring, Esq., G.F. Thayer, Esq., Charles
Cleveland, Esq.—Charlestown, Rev. Dr. Fay, Rev. Mr.
Walker, Rev. Mr. Everett, Dr. A. R. Thompson, Dr. J.
Stearns Hurd, Chester Adams, Esq., Elias Phinney, Esq.,
Thos. J. Goodwin, Esq.—Malden, Rev. Cornelius B.
Everest, Rev. Mr. Cobb, Dr. Esphn. Buck, Wm. Barret,
Esq., Charles Lewis, Esq.—Salem, Rev. B. Emerson,
Rev. Charles W. Upham. 5w* March 12.

MARK NEWMAN,
INTENDING to enlarge his buiness as a Bookseller, requests those persons, who are indebted to him by Notes or Accounts of more than two years standing, to make immediate payment. Remittances may be made by mail, post paid.
Just published,—Dr. Porter's Sermon on Presumption, or Skeptical Men; and Beckwick's Dissuasive, 2d edition, enlarged.

6w Andover, March 19.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he has purchaed all the stock in trade of the late ELIAS MAYNARD, h

ed all the stock in trade of the late ELIAS MAYARD, his former partner, and having formed a copartnership with Mr. EDWARD NOYES, who has been in the store for the last six years, will continue under the name and firm of MAYNARD & NOYES, all the branches of business carried on by them for several years past; and will be happy still to receive the patronage, so long enjoyed in the sale of Drugs and Medicines, Soda, Rochelle and Seidlitz Powders, Ink Powder, &c. DANIEL NOYES.

Boston, March 13, 1829. tf HARD WARE & WINDOW GLASS. JOHN ADAMS, Main Street, Charlestown, near the

Square,—Has for sale an extensive and valuable assortment of Hard Ware and Cuttery.

ALSO—250 Boxes Window Glass of various sizes and qualities.

4w* March 19. VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION PRICES.

COOLEY & DRAKE, at the New England Public Sale Room, No. 46, Washington Street, have constantly on hand at low auction prices, a general assortment of very choice and valuable Books in the various departments of Literature. at low auction prices, a general assortment of very choice and valuable Books in the various departments of Literature. Among them may be found Calmet's Great Dictionary of the Bible in 4 vols, quarto, with about 150 splendid engravings; Scott's Family Bible, 6 vols. octavo; Watts and Select Hymns; elegant folio, quarto, octavo, school, pew and pocket Bibles; Wesley's complete Works, 10 vols. octavo, extra; Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols. quarto, illustrated with engravings of the Egyptian antiquities; Josephus complete Works, 2 vols. quarto, elegantly bound in Russia, with splendid engravings; Horne's "Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures," 4 v. odrav; The Pulpit Assistant, containing 300 outlines or skeletons of Sermons, 3 vols.; Johnson and Walker's Dictionary; Newman's Spanish and English, do.; Boyer's French and English, do.; Blank Books in great variety; Gilpin's fine Letter Paper; Common, do.; Wafers, Quille, etc. etc. The whole or any part of which will be sold at private sale at the lowest auction prices.

N. B.—Coolow & Deaks baye sales of Books, Stationary.

N. B.—Cooley & Drake have sales of Books, Stationary, &c. at auction, six evenings in a week. FRAME MEETING HOUSE FOR SALE.

FRAME MEETING HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE Meeting House in Salem Street, belonging to, and occupied by the "First Baptist Church and Society," to be removed in May next, or as soon as the Meeting House, now erecting for them in Hanover Street, shall be completed. Said House measures 77 by 57 feet, is built of good materials, and it is believed the Timber is nearly all sound, particularly the Roof, which is built in a thorough mannel—A fine opportunity is afforded to a Society in the country wishing to build, as it can conveniently be made smaller, if desired.

if desired.

Also for Sale the Vestry, contiguous to said Meeting-house measuring about 40 by 20 feet—for further particulars, apply to John Sullivan, corner of Commercial and Cross Streets, Icaron Macomber, No. 13, Broad Street, Samuel Beals, No. 31, Hanover St. tf. March 5.

THOMAS P. CUSHING has removed to No. 5, KILBY THOMAS F. CUSHING has removed to No. 9, BILESY STREET, (adjoining the New England Bank), where to offers for sale, on the most favourable terms, an extensive assortment of BRITISH, IRISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN GOODS.

sp6w. Feb. 19.

RELIGIO

3. Can it be more liberal by If liberality me matter what a r the Rabbinical A liberality w with the idolati der, and every ever perpetrate This liberality of enthusiasn cause the enthu just the past justions of Canan judgments. For Heathen have

Be but sincere? Maker and bla will save you. the Unitarian that they do no which this sent al Jew does no ligion will save There is a but the end the if true would i moral rectitue face of facts, or of true liberali

Nor can a covered in the made some tin missionary, wa some such sor duces no reaso perceive, excep enough to deck opposition to U say that liberal means, Not op their substance Jews in the co they have no o another obstac But have Units cles, proved the indeed can the much as the Je Is the liberality fact that in a confor example, in sisted by his ow the congregation, an old in to the poor hou having a consta befriended him. siding in count themselves, the the poor Jew to the bounties of feast day. Th Lodging is pro ic funds of the Jews have va

> there any mo Judaism in this 4. Unitaria than Judaisu the learned Je middle ages. 5. Factsche circumstances, If Unitarians

when any pub are not backwa

Boston contain

relieve the dist

show more evidence the Jew? And relieving the ted on not bestow

and spreading according to !

do they exceed

evidence. Ex scend to perso men in any par ual morals, par pose is going questions and i ence between t Jews, and thos no adequate duce the Jew would ever ef Jews, is prepos Evangelical are termed the the Jews have It meets not th fers them help deeds of the la

Your religion whose blood and cause it to Your faith al the Jew has n under the cur teth his trust viour and the newing the h binding the religion alone true necessities tinue to fold y them the wor you not enjo claration that A. S. M. C. J Paul of Tareu ings, when presmall difficult

the work to a

the work is g

Tracts. The